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# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 30, 1847.

THE PRESIDENCY-THE MAN FOR THE HOUR. The Boston Whig of the 13th instant contains

the following article, which we are induced to transfer to our columns, notwithstanding its length, for the purpose of making a few comments "THE PRESIDENCY.

"As the time draws near when a new choice of a Chief Magistrate is to be made, the relative position of the parties which divide the Union, and the question who will be the candidates they may nt, becomes more and more interesting. present, becomes more and more interesting. It is not within the province which we have mark-ed out for ourselves to undertake to press the claims of any particular favorite of ours upon the attention of the Whigs. But we trust that we may be pardoned if we submit to their considera-

tion some of the grounds on which we think their selection should be guided. selection should be guided.

"In the first place, we lay it down as more than probable that General Taylor will be a candidate, although he cannot be the candidate of either although he cannot be the candidate of either Whigs or Democrats. He has so distinctly and so repeatedly repudiated the idea of a party nomination, that the perseverance of individuals heretofore acting with either organization in supporting him, after his open declarations, can only be construed as a determination on their part to seede from it. Nevertheless, we presume that General Taylor will be an independent candidate, receiving a large support of the members of both the old parties in the slaveholding States, and some aid from numbers in the free States, who are fond of the position of neutrality, or who by are fond of the position of neutrality, or who by nature or by interest are led to look with favor upon what are called independent movements. But if General Taylor be thus brought forward But if General Taylor be thus brought forward in the slaveholding States, it can only be on the condition that he is the slaveholding candidate. There should on no account be any misunderstanding or mistake as to his position. If it were known or even believed that the story circulated in the papers of his opposition to the addition of more slave territory was true, there can be no reasonable doubt that General Taylor would instantly lose the greater part of the adwould instantly lose the greater part of the adherents he now has in the South. The reasons why he is brought forward are, first, that he, be-

ing himself a large owner of slave property, can be trusted to protect it; secondly, that he is the only slaveholder now left who stands the smallest chance of success in the election.

"Assuming, then, that General Taylor will be the representative of slave property, let us next look round in the opposite direction, and see what is the probability as to the course of the Anti-Slavery party. Their Convention is called to meet in October, and, from the tone of the leading papers, we are led to believe that a majority will eed in forcing the body into the same suicidal policy which has characterized it heretofore. We perceive but three names mentioned with much confidence. They are those of Messrs. J. P. Hale, Samuel Fessenden, and Chase. Should either of these gentlemen be named, especially the first, there can be little doubt that he would succeed in combining under him the greater number of those

issues upon which they divided from each other rubbed out, and with visible signs of a defection from their ranks of the persons who incline to the two extremes on the subject of slavery. What can they do? They cannot stand still, it is plain.

can they do? They cannot stand still, it is plain. But if they move, on which side are they to go? "The position of the Democrats is far the most difficult of the two. They have suffered themselves to be enlisted in defence of the war. And, inasmuch as the war is the measure of a slaveholding Administration which they still incline to sustain, it is pretty difficult for them to take any other than slaveholding ground in its de-fence. Yet so great is the unpopularity of the policy in the free States, so utterly repugnant to the growing principle of liberty is the manifesta-tion of further servility, that the necessity of pro-posing some limit or other to it is apparent, in or-der to save the party from utter prostration. Hence the adoption of the Wilmot Proviso. There seems to be no reason to doubt the determina-tion to adhere to this; but we perceive a tendency tion to adhere to this; but we perceive a tendency to attach so many qualifications to the support of it, and an inclination to so much sacrifice on the incidental points connected with the main question of slavery, that the prospect is by no means favorable for the future success of the party on that foundation. On the one side there is reason to believe that it will assume a position which will drive many of its slaveholding allies into the support of General Taylor, whilst, on the other, it will not go far enough and boldly enough forward to re-establish the faltering confidence of the people of the free States. The end of all may be the nomination of some Northern man with Southern ple of the free States. The end of all may be the nomination of some Northern man with Southern principles, or at least of an entirely uncommitted person, a supporter of the war, but who in all other respects will represent nothing but a name. This course might, under other circumstances, answer very well; but we are greatly mistaken in the temper of the people at this moment, if it does not terminate in utter disappointment to all who may become concerned in it.

"It remains to be seen what the Whigs will do. They may indeed be tempted to follow the ex-

"It remains to be seen what the wings will do. They may, indeed, be tempted to follow the example above marked out. They may select some perfectly secluded, neutral person, who has the advantage of not being known by any positive opinions. They may choose some man opposed to the war, yet ready to vote supplies to carry it on forever—some person talking of impeaching to the war, yet ready to vote supplies to carry it on forever—some person talking of impeaching Mr. Polk, yet acting as if ready to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor—a friend of the Wilmot Proviso, and yet an opponent of Anti-Slavery agitation. Yet, if they should decide upon this, what will they gain by it? On the one hand, General Taylor will draw to his standard the friends of the war and the opponents of the Wilmot Proviso; on the other, Mr. Hale will be looked to as the consistent representative of Liberty. The young feeling of the country, which is yearning for some real object of confidence, will be thrown back from the Whigs in a manner from which we are sure it will never again recover.

cover.
"We submit, with deference to the better judg "We submit, with deference to the better judgment of others, that in the present crisis there is but one safe course by which to draw the Whigs with credit out of their difficulties. This is, to throw for once expediency to the winds, and rally upon the unadulterated purity of their moral principles. Let them select a man who has ventured to take in defence of the right a position of hazard, which has made him a mark for the confidence of a very large number of the best minds and hearts of the country. No matter for the hostility which he may have excited among miserable electioneering demagogues—no matter for the doubt and hesitation of the myriads who watch the way the wind blows before they can pronounce would gladly lull that agitation to rest, and secure the doubt and hesitation of the myriads who watch the way the wind blows before they can pronounce what is best. We say it without fear. The time has arrived when the man who is likely to be most trusted is he who shows himself able and willing to lead in the cause of right; he who has already given the world 'assurance of a man.' The positive qualities which the cassion demands. Thousands of the honest and religious and right-minded voters of the country are now in earnest asking themselves the questions. How shall I best dispose of my vote so as to give the best support to the great principles which I have seen violated, and which I wish to see restored? How shall I best dispose of slavery? Let the Whigs be ready to furnish an answer to the question. Let them present a man from the giant West, to whom the bounding heart of a young race of Americans leaps, as to the champion of a new system of public policy, based upon eternal truths and the morals of a noble Christian civilization. With such a candidate, let the principle of human liberty be set in contrast to the perpetuation of a cruel system of bondage. In such a contest, is there any doubt on which side victory would incline? We have none. An appeal like this would break the chain of every parity organization now existing in the free States.

dishonest compromises and disgracerul concessions.

"They err who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to overrun
Large countries, and in fields great battles win
Great cities by assault: what do these worthies,
But rob and spoil, burn, slaughter, and enslave
Peaceable nations, neighboring or remote,
Made captive, yet deserving freedom more
Than those their conquerors, who leave behind
Nothing but ruin whereso'er they rove,
And all the flourishing works of peace destroy,
Then swell with pride, and must be titled Gods,
Great benefactors of mankind, deliverers,
Worship'd with temple, priest, and sacrifice?
But if there be in glory ought of good,
It may by means far different be attained,
Without ambition, war, or violence;
By deeds of peace, by wission eminent,
Ey patience, temperance.
"Let it be the pride of the Whigs to hold up
the glory to be attained by moral courage and by
deeds of peace. For ourselves, we have no personal partialities to gratify; but the hour needs
the man, and he only is in our estimation fit for
that hour, who has shown himself in a moment
of trial ready to lead in the way to truth, to right-

of trial ready to lead in the way to truth, to right-

ousness, and peace." We have been an attentive reader of the Whig for some length of time; and, judging it by its own standard, and not by ours, we have had very little fault to find with it. It has given utterance to a great deal of needed truth, and has not hesitated to apply its censure to the pro-slavery politicians of both parties. True, we do not participate in its hopes of the Whig party, as a party, for the entertainment of which we think its editors themselves would find it extremely difficult to show good and sufficient reason. But just so far as they have rebuked the wrong, and, at the risk of party proscription, defended the right, we commend and honor them. That they have not yet reached the position which we are constrained to regard as the only safe and consistent one-independence of parties in fellowship with and in part composed of slaveholders—is certainly to be reregretted, inasmuch as their allegiance to the Whig party prevents them from doing justice to their own Anti-Slavery feeling, or to the principles and measures of those who have deliberately consecrated their right of suffrage to the One Idea

of Freedom. In noticing the "Anti-Slavery party," the Whig thinks it probable that, at the Convention of that party in October, "a majority will succeed in forcing the body into the same suicidal policy which has characterized it heretofore." In plain terms, the "Anti-Slavery party" will probably nominate a candidate who believes in its principles, and is prepared to carry them into practice, and not wait | President. in the vain hope of seeing an Anti-Slavery Whig nominated, by a Convention half made up of slaveholders, until it is too late to organize its forces against some slaveholder like Henry Clay, or some " Northern man with Southern principles," like General Harrison, who is alone likely to find favor in such a body. That the Anti-Slavery do reluctant homage to its principles, is wholly owing to its determined perseverance in the very policy which the Whig chooses to call "suicidal." What would the Whig have us do? Go over to the Whigs, identify ourselves with a party nearly all of whose representatives voted the Mexican war into existence, and half of whose presses are actively supporting the slaveholding hero of that war, or cautiously preparing the way to do so? After the revelation of the real state of its party on

such would be its advice, unless its love of party ranscends its love of Liberty. The view which is taken of the present posture and probable course of the two great parties is, we think, in the main correct. Leaving the poor Democrats to shift for themselves, the Whig, with that benevolence which naturally begins at home, proceeds to suggest a way for its party to escape from manifold embarrassments and dangers. It is simply to make right and duty paramount—to oppose peace to war-Liberty to Slavery-by the nomination of a peace-loving, Anti-Slavery candidate, who has already done and dared in support of the principles of truth and justice. Excellent advice, we admit; but considering that it is addressed to a party half made up of men personally interested in the support of slavery, and already deeply implicated in the war with Mexico, it seems scarcely probable that it will be adopted. When poor John Perrott found his way to the Pope, and, after due warning that the Apocalyptic vials were about to be emptied upon Babylon, gravely advised him to lay aside his tiara, triple crown, and keys, give up his spiritual and tem-poral authority, and unite himself with "the peo-ple called Quakers," his Holiness laughingly

the slavery question which has been made in the

columns of the Whig, we can hardly believe that

turned him over to his physicians, declaring that nobody in his sober senses would make so ridicu-lous a proposition. Without intending any disrespect to the Whig, we are constrained to be lieve that its proposal to "the Whig party of the Union," in Convention assembled, to nominate a decided anti-war and Anti-Slavery candidate for the Presidency, would meet with a very similar cannot be mistaken. The Whig supposes evidently that it has found an embodiment of its principles in Thomas Corwin, of Ohio. But is he in fact such a man as the times demand? Is he an Abolitionist? When, where, and how, has he ever said or done anything with respect to slave-ry which places him on different ground from that occupied by Silas Wright, Daniel Webster, Governor Davis, Rufus Choate, or Marcus Morton? He voted against the Mexican war. So, for that matter, did John C. Calhoun. He made an eloquent speech against it. True; and in so doing alluded to its effect upon the Anti-Slavery

agitation in the tone and manner of one who would gladly lull that agitation to rest, and secure peace in his day. He spoke out nobly and brave-

may have been attached, from giving him their support. He has been providentially placed in a osition which has enabled him to do signal service in the cause of Liberty, without rendering himself personally obnoxious to any of its friends. He already occupies the highest office in the gift of the people of his State. At first supported only by Anti-Slavery Democrats, then by the Liberty party, and finally by the Whigs, he has been orne into the United States Senate by the votes of men of all parties, uniting upon the common ground of opposition to slavery. Why may not the same men unite in his support as a candidate for the Presidency? Where is there to be found a man so well calculated to bring about that union among the Friends of Liberty which is so eminently desirable?

Giving their support to Thomas Corwin solely on the ground of his opposition to the Mexican war, our friends of the Whig cannot, of course, reckon upon the aid of Anti-Slavery Democrats or Liberty men. The former see in Corwin only zealous Whig, no better on the slavery question than their own Wrights and Van Burens, for aught that has been made apparent in his political course. The latter could not vote for him without an absolute abandonment of the principles upon which they have acted for years-without going back to the expediency policy of 1840, when, deceived by the specious professions of Whig orators and presses, a large proportion of their number voted for General Harrison and John Tyler, and were only awakened from their delusion by the pro-slavery inaugural of the Whig

# LIBERTY POLITICS.

As we have not the slightest disposition to impose restrictions upon fair and free discussion, we yield to the desire of many friends who are anxious to express their views of what they regard as who made opposition to slavery the sole principle of their political action.

party still lives, and is able to exert an influence upon the country by its annual activation at the upon the country by its annual agitation at the no harm to compare opinions; only let the discus-Between these two extremes stand the Whig polls, compelling the Whigs of Massachusetts and sion be conducted with respectful consideration

Mr. Editor: I respectfully ask of your kindness a place in your paper for this article, which has been caused by a communication signed "W.," entitled "Future," that appeared in your paper f 28th ultimo. He advances the assertion that the Liberty

party have nothing to expect unless they win some of the other two—thus expressing an opin-

relinquish his old and tried friends. For his rise and progress as a statesman he is indebted solely to the Whigs.

The next man mentioned by "W." is John P. Hale. This gentleman we believe to be intelligent. He is a supposed pioneer in the cause of Anti-Slavery. To nominate him would be rather dangerous; for we ought to prove the character of the man by his acts, before we speak too much in his praise. And here it would not be out of place to remind his friends of that which was said of old about men who were candidates for office. It was then observed, that the pledges which men for office made previous to their election, were seldom if ever carried out; and if a close examination was made into the acts of some political men, we are fearful it would appear to be a modern practice.

tice.

The Hon. Silas Wright is also named by "W." as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Although he is a strong Liberty man, yet he is an unflinching Democrat. Able and eloquent in speaking, he has a powerful influence among his fellow-citizens; and one thing is very certain, he would not accept of the Vice Presidency, as he declined the honor once before, when the Democrats nominated him.

We will bid adieu to the individuals who have been spoken of by "W.," and now examine into the plausibility and honor of such a course. It is a well-known fact, there are Democrats and Whigs among the men who compose the Liberty party; and we suppose it is from this notorious truth some wish a Whig and Democrat would be nominated. If such should ever take place, and the candidates were successful, there would not be that union among the President and his followers and the Vice President and his friends, which is requisite for the success of any measure Perhaps they might have consented to leave their old party, but, like the emigrant, who never forgets the land that gave him birth, they would often combat for those principles which they fought for in olden times.

Your correspondent "W." says, the course of nominating a man from each party would exert a moral force. We are of the contrary opinion; for the people of this country would then see that the very same parties which the Abolitionists have denounced for their corruption, their society was actually courted by their accusers, in a manner almost unparalleled in the history of politics. If the Liberty party are anxious to preserve themselves nure and unspotted, they ought to keen We will bid adieu to the individuals who have

the Liberty party are anxious to preserve them-selves pure and unspotted, they ought to keep aloof from other parties, (for, in their own opinion, the men who compose the Democratic and Whig parties are revelling in the midst of evil and corruption, seeking for an opportunity to seize the unsuspecting citizen,) so that they may not mingle in those scenes of vice and wickedness which honor

# WHAT; THE PLATFORM.

Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 12th of 8th month, 1847. Hoosick, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.,

It who give their active support to the war, we cheerIt who give their active support to the sub companies of the 29th ultimo.

It would the trace the War, and at the same time yielding a "vigorous support to the successful prosecution.

Yours, &c.,

In a recent number of the Era, I noticed a letter from friend Lovejoy, in which he disapproved of the movements of the Liberty he will we way a stump-puller around all the stumps on a seven
would that others entertaining the same views would be looked to as "the consistent representative of Liberty." Is he not really so?

It would that others entertaining the same views would a th

It would not melt the heart of the Democratic or the Liberty politician, perhaps, but it would carry with it the right-medical to represent the region of the Liberty politician, perhaps, but it would carry with it the right-medical role and perhaps, but it would carry with it the right-medical role and perhaps, but it would carry with the right-medical political history of a decision of the right of the r no Bank, Tariff or no Tariff, Distribution, Internal Improvements, or any or all these, or none of them, compared with the annexation of Texas, the consequent increase of the untold sorrows of slavery, and the wickedness and woe of the Mexican war? But Texas is annexed, the war is consuming the youth, and viger, and morals of our country, and mourning tears are coursing down the cheeks of bereaved friends, from one end to the other of

> The lovers of freedom are now looking upon the Wilmot Proviso as the best anchor of their hope. Let us secure this, and our friends all over the world will rejoice, and Heaven's lovely inhabitants will shout a holy Amen!
>
> If Governor Corwin, if Silas Wright, John P. If Governor Corwin, if Silas Wright, John P. Hale, or any man or men, from either or both the other parties, possess sufficient attraction to draw around them the necessary influence, with our help, to accomplish it, let us, in that spirit of magnanimity which is the first essential ingredient in our profession, lay aside every prejudice and minor consideration, make a peace offering of all past crimination and recrimination, and give them our aid, and, if we succeed, let us say, in the language of the venerable Adams, "Not unto us, not unto us, but unto Gol give the glory."
>
> With the best wishes for the slave, his master,

With the best wishes for the slave, his master, and my country's welfare, I am thy friend, W. F. Smith.

P. S. I have shown the above to several of the Liberty friends, and they fully unite with me in the sentiments expressed; and I have no doubt, upon inquiry, a much more general approbation of them would be found than we are aware of.

W. F. S. P. S. I have shown the above to several of our

# THE BOND OF UNION.

DR. BAILEY: In the Era of July 29th, is a com munication, signed "W.," which meets my views fully in the present crisis of the Liberty movement. I have not been in the habit of writing for

minds, in these parts, are evidently undergoing a change; and some of the most ultra Whige say they will not vote for Taylor. I agree with my chief (W.2) it has premised of Granus Common Common of Common Common Common of Common Common Common of Common Co

they will not vote for Taylor. I agree with my friend "W." in the nomination of Governor Corwin and Silas Wright or John P. Hale, as perhaps the best we can do. Mr. Corwin's speech in Congress last session raised him high in the estimation of both Whigs and Liberty men, and I think it has never been excelled; and we might believe he spoke from principle.

Now, if our friends of the two old parties are willing to meet us on ground where we will not have to compromise our principles, why should we take ultra ground? Let us try if we cannot unite Whig and Democrat on Anti-Slavery principles. A word to you, my Whig friends. Will you unite with us on Corwin and Wright or Hale? Surely, a moderate Democrat, with Corwin, cannot be as some of the other two—thus expressing an opinion exactly the reverse of many, very many, members of the same party. He then states the manner in which the Liberty men could gain on the two parties. He proposes that Mr. Corwin should be nominated for the Presidency, and Mr. Hale or Mr. Wright for the Vice Presidency. Without going into a minute examination of the abilities and position of Hon. Thomas Corwin, suffice it to say, that he is an eloquent and able debater, a sterling and firm Whig; he has and will ever advocate the principles of that party. It is true, he is opposed to slavery, but he is not in favor of the General Government interfering with the State Governments; and we venture to assert there is no gift the Liberty party could offer to him he would accept, that would compel him to relinquish his old and tried friends. For his rise and progress as a statesman he is indebted solely

Surely, a moderate Anti-Slavery Whig, like Mr. Corwin, cannot be as dangerous to free institutions as a slaveholding military chieftain, coming to the Presidential chair with his hands dripping with blood in an unjust and disgraceful war, and who, in order to get himself elected, comes out as the candidate of the people—no party man, but fighting for slaveholding territory. Whigs of the free States, will you vote for him, or, hereafter, for men who denounce the present war as unjust, and yet vote men and money to war as unjust, and yet vote men and money to carry it on? The slave States are a unit, why should not the free be so? United we are able to free the Government from slaveholding domination Calhoun says it must be met; let us prepare t meet it like men who know and apprecia

# Preble County, Ohio, August 12, 1847. NOT SETTLED.

NUES, MICH., July 17, 1847.

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: I notice, with some degree of surprise, that the editor of the Emancipator has settled "the question," in his own mind, in reference to the proper time for holding the National Convention. As you justly say, "the mere question of the time is of but little importance," but the impropriety of acting thus in advance of the wishes of a large number of the Liberty party savors too much of a desire to "lead at all hazards;" and I, for one, sincerely hope that the declaration of the Emancipator will be withdrawn, and a more general interchange of public opinion had. At our State Convention, it was recommended to postpone the holding of said Convention until the year 1848; and, believing that such would be the almost unanimous wish of the Liberty party, we have made no arrangements to have Delegates in attendance this fall.

Mr. Leavitt says there "are but five more to be heard from," meaning the Corresponding Committee; but he takes good care to keep the fact from before the public, that those five reside in the Western States, with a single exception. This is treating us rather cavalierly, and is calculated to do more harm than good. So far as we of this section are concerned, it matters but little who is nominated, although we desire a voice in the selection of our standard bearers, and would give a more cordial support to the ticket, if we could be assured that "fair play" had been the motto in the selection.

I am more than ever impressed with the importance of our position as a party, and believe, as firmly as I believe there is a Good in heaven, that a glorious victory is about ready to perchupon our banners. Thousands of honest hearts have already abjured the two parties, (Whig and Democratic), and are embracing the only true doctrine for freemen to advocate. The Northern Democrats are disgusted with the fruits of the Texas scheme, and the Whigs do not see how they can follow their leaders in "denouncing the war," and at the same time yi NILES, MICH., July 17, 1847.

long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, perchance the monster may be upset.

It certainly is manifest to all, that the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country cannot afford to lose anything by division; and it may be set down as an established fact, that all strict partisans have

as an established fact, that all struct partisans have strong enemies; therefore, it becomes the friends of Freedom to reject all partisans. It is equally true, that no man noted for his philantheopy, or his exertions in moral reform, can receive the votes of the people, in their present condition; therefore, nominate one about whose politics and notions of reform the people know nothing, save that he will null at the main stump. that he will pull at the main stump.

General Taylor is about to walk in the footsteps of Polk, and maintain a dead silence in regard to all political questions; and that manifests a trait so universally admired by friends generally, that I should not be surprised if General Taylor, with all his war and slavery, should become a tol-

erably fair Quaker. General Taylor may agree to withhold his veto from any bill Congress may pass, and some may think, like some of the Democrats in voting for Polk, and at the same time protesting against annexation; but let all such remember that, as quick as lightning could convey the news of Polk's election, steps were taken for annexation; and at this time it is exactly so with Taylor and his friends. Taylor's election would be the signal for the ex-

Taylor's election would be the Signat of the tension of slavery.

Thy friend in the cause of Liberty,
M. T. Johnson.

Short Creek, Har. Co., O., 5th of 8th mo., 1847. DIVERSITY OF OPINION AMONG THE MEM-

Some seem to be alarmed because we exhibit such difference of opinion among ourselves. This is all perfectly natural. This is simply the result of our Liberty education. We have been compelled to think for ourselves, and we are doing it.
That is all. But one thing we must not do. We fully in the present crisis of the Liberty movement. I have not been in the habit of writing for the press, but as it appears to me the time has come when Liberty men should speak out, I have concluded (as Elihu says) to show my opinion. Days should speak, and multitude of years should teach wisdom. Great men are not always wise, but there is a spirit in man, and the inspiration of the Almighty giveth them understanding.

I have been viewing with some anxiety the movements of the leaders of the Liberty party, and think probably the appointment of the Convention premature; but I am not certain that it is, if the Convention act wisely and prudently. Men's minds, in these parts, are evidently undergoing a character, and we are doing it. That is all. But one thing we must not do We must not lose confidence in each other, on account of our honest differences of opinion respecting the minutiæ of the application of the principles which we profess. My own opinion is, that William Goodell and his associates, in the call which they have signed for the Convention at Macedon Lock, are only carrying out the original intention of the Liberty party. They are not dispensing with the "One Idea" that "man is man;" but they are striving to rescue that idea from the obscuration which a long course of bad legislation has cast around it. I wish that they would have more confidence than they are not dispensing with the "One Idea" that "man is man;" but they are striving to rescue that idea from the obscuration which along course of bad legislation has cast around it. I wish that they would have more confidence than they are wont to express in the genuine Liberty firmness of those who do not agree precisely with them. Joshua Leavitt may not nine Liberty firmness of those who do not agree precisely with them. Joshua Leavitt may not think that William Goodell is wise in this matter, and he may call it a "queer movement," if he pleasee; but the mass of us will continue to regard our Boston friend and our Ontario friend as equally the friends of Liberty and the haters of

> We must all remember that there has been of We must all remember that there has been of late a great increase of Anti-Slavery feeling, which has as yet assumed no very definite position. Some, in whom this feeling has recently been aroused, are casting about to see if they cannot find exercise for it in the old parties where they now are. They will make some strange experiments. Others are satisfied that the old parties can furnish no home for them, but they are not yet prepared to join us. They never can be Garrison men. They stand considering what to do. Now, the Liberty party will never gain such men by an attempt to go back, or by neglecting to go forward, and thus act as if we saw "men as trees walking." No; we must go onward, defending human rights wherever they are assailed, let it cost us what it may. A great work is before us, and we have but just entered upon it. It is to rescue our country from the power of slavery. This is no easy task. We cannot mesmerize the nation while we are doing it. Every muscle and fibre of the nation will be awake. Every man of the Liberty party will be sensitive, and will speak bis over sind average of the lation of the liberty party will be sensitive, and will speak the Liberty party will be sensitive, and will speak his own mind; and, let the differences among us multiply ten thousand fold, no hurt will be done, if we will only vote when God gives us opportunity, being sure not to vote for a slaveholder, or for one of his supporters.
>
> Libert New York Most 28, 1847.

#### Ithacu, New York, May 28, 1847. THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17, 1847. PRILADELPHIA, August 17, 1847.

Dear Sir: I think it is just eighteen months since I wrote to you, stating that the great opposition of the Whigs in the East to the Liberty party was in view of the next Presidential election. I then stated that Henry Clay would most likely be their man in 1848. I still so think; and had any unprejudiced mind (as I have done) taken pains to see the manifestation of public applause that has been shown to Mr. Clay by the Whies during his recent visit to this city they plause that has been shown to Mr. Clay by the Whigs, during his recent visit to this city, they would, as I think, come to the same conclusion—that Henry Clay is to be their next candidate for the office of President. I am the more confirmed in this conclusion, since the Whigs of Ohio and Massachusetts have dropped, like a hot potato, General Taylor; and if it were not for those proslavery cities in the East, that thrive by selling goods to slaveholders, there would be a very weak party in favor of General Taylor.

The only man the Whigs could elect is Thomas Corwin, of Ohio; and they will not nominate him, because he is honestly opposed to the war. He is the only Whig who could get the votes of Anti-Slavery men, and, I might add, of members of the Society of Friends.

I must add one thing more. Owing to the proslavery of the Whig party, in nominating a slave-

I must add one thing more. Owing to the pro-slavery of the Whig party, in nominating a slave-holder, the Democrats will nominate Silas Wright, as opposed to slavery, who will get a large vote from the Liberty party, carrying all the free States, with perhaps one exception; and of course, according to my calculation, he will be the next President of the United States.

I had about twenty minutes to spare, and I thought you would not take it amiss to have a line from an old friend.

Yours,

Greece One

Dr. G. Bailey, jun.

# SHALL THE CONVENTION NOMINATE THIS Some of our friends, assenting to the call of the

Convention this fall, seem disposed to discuss the propriety of a nomination at that time.

Mr. Matthews, of the Cincinnati Herald, who has just returned from the Chicago Convention,

ed, have written in favor of postponing the Convention until next spring. We are personally cognizant of the fact, that James H. Collins, Esq., of Chicago, favors the same view, but, seeing the adverse opinions of a majority of the Committee, thought it unimportant to communicate his reasons.
"It is altogether a mistake, however, to sup-

"It is altogether a mistake, however, to suppose that the call of a Convention this fall forecloses all discussion upon the propriety of its making any nominations at that time. The Committee had authority to designate the time and place of its meetings. But it cannot dictate what shall be done. We trust that there will be a full attendance on its meetings; and that, in a spirit of enlarged wisdom, it will proceed to discuss and deliberate upon the whole subject of the present state of the Anti-Slavery cause, and take such action as may seem best. We have every confidence

that the Convention, if left to itself, will judge

Of course, the Convention will determine its own proceedings. The State Liberty Conventions, which may meet between this and the 20th of October next, can instruct their delegates in shall cause the meals of the slaves to be prepared, regard to this point.

regard to this point.

It was necessary that, amid the conflicting views expressed, the acknowledged organ should, at least, so far make a decision as to call the party together. But it does not therefore follow, that the National Convention, representing every section of the party, is bound to act just in the way and to the extent pointed out by the Committee, composed of but six or eight members, representing as many States.

ing as many States.

We do not know that at present we can second the suggestion of the Herald; but it is an important one, and well worthy of discussion. Of the perfect right of the Convention to act upon it, we can have no doubt; and the only question with us is, as to whether its introduction would be productive of good.—Mercer Luminary.

#### JOHN P. HALE,

Mr. Hale has been thrown into a position of great influence, by the force of circumstances as singular as unexpected. What an opportunity has he to carve for himself a statue in the temple has he to carve for himself a statue in the temple of fame, high in place among the Clarksons, the Wilberforces, and the Sharpes, who have been already placed there? Mr. Hale has suffered for his fidelity to freedom, and has triumphed by his constancy and steadfastness to his principles. Let him pursue his course onward as he has begun, and when the next generation comes to judge of the men of this by their deeds, when the ephemeral question of the day shall have passed into the men of this by their deeds, when the ephemeral question of the day shall have passed into oblivion, when the venial and unprincipled statesmen of the day shall have become as bankrupt in reputation as they are in principle, the name of John P. Hale, the "defender of the rights of man," shall be perpetuated in enduring marble, by men who can appreciate and admire true constancy and zeal in defence of the right.—Emancipator.

#### STATE OF THE PARTIES. We ask particular attention to the extracts

from an article in the Era, with this heading, on our first page. It is important, as showing Lib-erty men the high and deep importance of their osition.

It cannot be disguised that there is great alarm

It cannot be disguised that there is great alarm among the leading politicians at the North, of both parties, at the state of things they have awaked in the South. The Wilmot Proviso and Anti-Slavery declarations, which these leaders have tolerated and encouraged at the North, have been for home effect, as absorbents of the Anti-Slavery in the rank and file, which was tending to a union with the Liberty party. It seemed a political necessity for the time, in order to retain a union with the Liberty party. It seemed a political necessity for the time, in order to retain power or to gain it. Now comes the reaction. These same parties at the South were alarmed. They drop all the old issues, and declare for a Southern policy, well knowing—if the past is a pledge—that this will bring both parties at the North upon their penitent knees.

Mark the result! See the twisting, bending, backing out taking back withdrawing, and read-

backing out, taking back, withdrawing, and read-iness for compromising, of these so recently val-iant declaimers against Southern dictation and

Southern engrossments of office!

We ask those who have for years been clinging to their old parties, hoping and expecting them to reach this question, and bring back our legislation to the Constitution, and our policy to freedom and the rights of the free States, what further they can hope in that direction? All so recently promised by both those parties has melted into thin air. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick"—Runger Graytte.

# For the National Era BY REV. WILLIAM B. TAPPAN.

Immortal sin, of heavenly birth!
With angels nursed till hurled to fire,
Thence creeping to deceive the earth—
What art thou, serpent?—what thy sire!

I know not, nor till blasts are blown From that high trump which wakes the world Shall mortals see thy dreadful throne, Or pierce the cloud that's o'er thee curied.

I know not—but thy slave I've been; E'en now, redeemed, I feel thy power I burn with blushes, that from sin I ne'er have found release one hour.

Some walk below on Beulah's ground; This side of heaven they catch the gales; It may be so—yet I have found That o'er Perfection Sin prevails. Looks not the Sovereign Lord of All With wonder on his ruined plan-The loss, beginning at the fall—
The Death that lives where lives a man's

Look not the blessed, in surprise, On systems rolling 'neath a curse? Oh! in those sweet angelic eyes Stands not one tear of grief for us!

Mysteriously art thou entwined With all I think and say and do; Affection, will, and soul and mind, The poison feel, and love it too.

My heart is but a battle field; It has been so since hope was mine— Sword crosses sword, shield rings to shield; Infernal influence meets divine. Thou hast my father, mother slain!
They seized the promise, and are blest;
De:troyer, thou hast come again—
My babe, my cherub, is at rest!

And thou hast killed the Lamb of God!
The Roman reared the felon tree,
'The Jew exulted in his blood—
I charge the horrid crime on thee!

Ne'er idly talk of roofs of gold, Inlaying heaven's eternal dome; Of gafes of pearl, whose leaves infold The righteous in their happy home

Nor of the rubies, emeralds, gems, That blaze like suns amid the host Whose myriads vail their diadems To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost;

But tell me of a world so bright
That Sin—a dark intruder there—
Would die in its excess of light—
And that's the heaven which I would share! Boston, August, 1847.

THE LAW OF SLAVERY IN THE STATE ( LOUISIANA—1847. Compiled for the National Era.

BY A MARYLANDER. II.
CODE OF PRACTICE OF LOUISIANA,

Promulgated June 20, 1825. ART. 103. Slaves cannot sue, either as plais

freedom. But the earnings of slaves and the price of their service belong to their owners, who have their action to recover the amount from thos who have employed them.

Arr. 114. Civil actions can only be brought against such slaves as are claimed as slaves, and allege that they are free.

#### III. BLACK CODE OF LOUISIANA. Law of June 7, 1806.

SEC. 1. Slaves shall have free enjoyment of Sundays, and shall be paid fifty cents a day, or its customary equivalent, for their labor when employed by the free inhabitants—provided this privilege shall not be extended to slaves employed as servants, carriage drivers, hospital waiters, or in carrying provisions to market.

SEC. 2. Every owner shall give to each of his slaves one barrel of Indian corn, or its equivalent, in rice, beans, or other grain, and one pint of salt, in kind, every month, under a penalty of a fine of ten dollars for every offence against this provision.

provision.

Sec. 3. The slave to whom his master shall not

instead of feeding them, to work certain days in the week for their own account, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence against

rightly and act well.

"Our own opinion is still decidedly in favor of the postponement of the nominations until late in the spring of next year."

the week for their own account, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars for every offence against this provision.

SEC. 7. The slaves shall be allowed half an hour for breakfast during the whole year. hour for breakfast during the whole year; from the 1st of November to the 1st of May they shall be allowed two hours for dinner, and the rest of the time fixed for rest shall be abridged half

sale, as real estate.

Sec 11. Usufructuaries and others, enjoying

sale, as real estate.

SEC 11. Usufructuaries and others, enjoying estates to which slaves working thereon belong, shall be obliged to govern said slaves, as good fathers of families, &c.

SEC 12. No master shall suffer on his plantation assemblies of any slaves but his own, under penalty of paying all the damage to the masters of the strange slaves, in consequence of permitting them to assemble.

SEC 13. No master shall hire his slaves to themselves, under the penalty of a fine of twenty-five dollars for every such offence.

SEC 14. Any persons finding a slave carrying corn, rice, pulse, (legumes,) or any other provisions whatever, for the purpose of selling them, without a permission in writing from his master, shall have a right to stop and seize the said provisions, for reward, provided they inform the master of such slave; or they may take two dollars from the master, in lieu of the said provisions; but if it be proved that the master has given permission, in writing, to his slave to carry, &c., and that it was destroyed by the parties seizing, then such parties shall be punishable by fine of twenty dollars; or, if insolvent, by two months' hard labor.

SEC 15. As the porson of a slave belongs to his master, no slave belongs to

SEC. 15. As the person of a slave belongs to his master, no slave can possess anything in his own right, or dispose in any way of the produce of his industry, without the consent of his master.

Sec. 16. No slaves shall be parties to a suit in civil matters, either as plaintiffs or defendants, nor shall any slave be witness in any civil or criminal matter (contre un blanc) against a white: Provided, That their masters may act and defend in civil matters and prosecute in criminal cases, to obtain satisfaction for the outrages and abuses which shall have been committed against their

SEC. 17. Slaves shall be prosecuted in criminal cases, without it being necessary to make their masters parties thereto, unless the master be an accomplice; and for this purpose slaves shall be indicted and tried, without appeal, &c.

SEC. 18. The condition of the slave (Fesclavage)

sec. 18. The condition of the slave (rescatoling) being purely passive, his subordination to his master, and to all who represent him, is not susceptible of any modification or restriction, (except in that which can incite the slave to the commission of crime,) so that he owes to his master and all his family a respect without bounds, and an absolute obedience, and he is consequently to execute the orders which he receives from his

master or his master's family.

SEC. 19. No slave shall, by day or by night, carry any visible or hidden arms, not even with a permission to do so, on pain of such arms being appropriated to any person who shall seize them, &c.: Provided, That a slave may carry the arms

people of color who carry arms shall have with them a certificate attesting their freedom, or they

shall be liable to lose their arms.

Szc. 22. Masters, in case of robbery or other damage done by their slaves, shall, beside the corporal punishment to which the slave is subject, and all depress or about the slave is subject, and the slave is slave is subject, and the slave is slave is slave is slave is slave is slave in the slave in th ject, pay all damages, or abandon the slave to the person robbed, &c., within five days from the time of sentence. Sec. 23. A master, denouncing his slave as a

of sentence.

Sec. 23. A master, denouncing his slave as a runaway, shall be exempt from reparation for the injuries caused by his slave.

Sec. 24. All persons are prohibited from selling to any slaves intoxicating liquors (des boissons eniorantes) without a permission in writing from their masters, which the sellers shall keep fifteen days for their justification, under the penalty of being answerable for the damages and paying a fine of twenty dollars, to go one-half to the county treasury and one-half to the informer; and any person who shall sell or furnish, in any manner whatever, to any slave, intoxicating liquor, either for cash or in exchange for provisions, shall forfeit and pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars, &c.

Sec. 25. Every slave found on horseback, without permission, in writing, from his master, shall receive 25 lashes, and be sent home to his master, who shall pay twelve and a half cents per mile for carrying back the slave.

Sec. 26. Every master having runaway slaves shall report them to the judge of the county in which he resides, and the judge shall enter in a book the report of the master, &c.

Sec. 27. The keeper of the county jail, where a runaway slave may be caught, shall pay to the captors, whether free or slave, three dollars for every slave (pour les negres) caught on the highways, &c., and ten dollars for every slave taken

every slave (pour les negres) caught on the high-ways, &c., and ten dollars for every slave taken in the woods, &c., and delivered to the said jailer, which sum shall be reimbursed by the master of the slave.

SECS. 28, 29. The slaves (negres) thus arrested shall be condemned to hard labor by the authorities of the county, &c., they providing for their maintenance, house-room, clothing, and medical attendance; and if after two years, &c., they shall not be reclaimed by their masters, the said slaves shall be sold, &c., and after paying expenses, &c., the balance of the money shall be paid into the sold is treasury. &c.

SEC. 31. Any person, not authorized, giving a permission to a slave, shall be liable to pay fifty dollars for the offence, or suffer one month's pub-

lic labor.

SEC. 32. If a slave shall be found absent from SEC. 32. If a slave shall be found absent from his usual place of working or residence without permission, or without being accompanied by some white person, and shall refuse to be examined by any freeholder, the said freeholder may seize and correct the slave, (as provided in the 30th section;) and if the slave shall resist, or try to escape, the freeholder is hereby authorized to make use of arms to arrest him, taking care, however, not to kill him; but if the slave shall attack and strike the said freeholder, the freeholder can lawfully kill the said slave.

Sec. 32. If any slave, lawfully employed shall

holder can lawfully kill the said slave.

SEC. 33. If any slave, lawfully employed, shall be beaten by any person without cause or lawful authority, the person so offending shall pay for every such offence a fine of ten dollars; and if the slave so beaten shall be mutilated or rendered incapable of working, the offender shall pay the master two dollars a day, besides the fine. And if the slave be forever rendered unable to work, the offender shall pay the master the appraised value of the slave, or be forever maintained at the expense of the offending party; but if the offender shall not be able to pay the said fine, &c, then he shall be imprisoned for not less than one month, nor more than a year.

SEC. 34. Every justice of the peace, &c., may Sec. 3. The slave to whom his master shall not give a lot of the ground he owns, to be cultivated by the slave for the slave's own account, shall positively receive from his master one linen shirt, and one pair of linen pantaloons for the summer, and a linen shirt and woollen great coat and a pair of woollen pantaloons for the winter.

Sec. 4. Slaves disabled by old age, sickness, or any other cause, whether their disease be incurable or not, shall be fed and maintained by their masters, in the manner prescribed by the second and third sections of this act, under the penalty of a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offence against this provision.

Sec. 5. It shall be the duty of the master to procure for his sick slaves all kinds of temporal and spiritual assistance which their situation may demand.

Sec. 6. No master shall be discharged from the

and spiritual assistance which their situation may demand.

Sec. 6. No master shall be discharged from the obligation of feeding his slaves, by allowing them,

Ev. J. Balding

lative act, &c., and if killed in the pursuit, &c., his heirs shall receive the reward, & Sec. 37. Masters, either in person or by others, shall have power to pursue and search for their fugitive slaves, wherever they may be, without rugitive slaves, wherever they may be, without prior notice, except in the principal dwelling-house, &c.

# THE NATIONAL ERA.

WASHINGTON, SEPTEMBER 2, 1847.

WILMOT PROVISO.

The editor of the Kennebec Journal says: "Whatever differences of opinion there may be on the Presidential question, which is to occur next year, one thing is clear enough—and that is, that Congress is the body in which the North must exert its power. The free States can elect must exert its power. The free States can elect men enough who are sound on this point, if they will; and if they do this, nothing farther is need-ed. This is the assailable point. It is the ene where our strength should be turned, and not scattered upon others. Let no man be elected to Congress who can be induced to vote for the extension of slavery, or the admission of a foot of slave territory into the Union. A President, to be elected, must have the votes of the South and West as well as the North, but the North and West, as well as the North; but the North and West can elect their members of Congress with-out the South. And now (not next year) is the time to look to this in the election of four mem-

This is well enough, so far as it goes. But does the Journal design to convey the impression that it is not important to make the Proviso s test in the Presidential election. Was not it editor a member of the last Congress, when this measure at first passed by nearly the united vote of the free States? Did he not remain there long enough to see the majority of the free State Repre sentatives dwindle away, until at last some thirty of their number changed sides, or dodged, so as to turn the scale in favor of slavery? And under what influence? Was it not that of an Executive, hostile to the principle of the Proviso? It is a fact, which ought to be "known and read of all men," that this great measure, though favored by a large majority of the House of Representatives, was defeated by Executive power. What will it avail, then, should the whole of the delegation from the free States in the next Congress go for the Proviso? The President must be favorable, or it will be lost. If his influence be not used to corrupt members from the free States, his veto will be put in requisition to thwart their will. Indeed, the whole question in respect to this measure may finally turn upon the will of the President elect. The majority of the next Congress may be inflexible in its resolve to allow no acquisition of territory unless on the condition involved in the Proviso; Mr. Polk may be just as inflexible in his purpose to defeat this condition. The result may be such an antagonism between the Legislative and Executive powers, as to postpone the decision till the next Congress. But, with a new Congress, we should have a new President. Suppose him to be pledged to the Wilmot Proviso, the question then might be settled at once in favor of Freedom. His will might ratify the will of the majority of the people's representatives. But suppose the policy proposed by leaders of both the old parties—the evasion of the issue presented by the Wilmot Proviso—succeed, we should then have a President committed against the measure; so that the grand result achieved by the labors of spoilsmen would be precisely the same harassing, exciting, mischievous antagonism between Executive power and the will of the majority of the Federal Legislature, which had prevented an earlier settle

ment of the question. Let not the people be deceived. Had not the triumphant passage of the Proviso by the House of Representatives, at the first session of the last Congress, been almost coincident with the time of adjournment, the measure would have gone through the Senate, and ere this have been the law of any new territory acquired or to be acquired. The question would have been settled, and the slaveholders would have yielded with as good a grace as possible. The unwelcome hour of adjournment in the Senate defeated the measure, and threw the responsibility of deciding upon it upon the Congress at the following session.

Meantime, the slaveholding tacticians rallied.

They knew the men they had to deal with, and the means which they had often used before in similar exigencies with complete success. They mustered their forces, matured their plans, laid hold of the arm of Executive power, and, in the end, after a hard-fought battle, succeeded in carrying the day. It was the faltering of the nonslaveholding representatives that emboldened them. The discomfiture of these men has augmented the confidence of their opponents, while it has partially paralyzed the politicians of the free States. The slaveholders are united; the parties at the North divided; while the leaders are laboring to turn the attention of the people to everything but the true issue. "No more territory," is the clamor of one faction; "Union and Compromise," shouts another. Look to Congress-never mind so much the Presidential question, says the Kennebec Journal. Away with all these evasive, half-way, dodging expedients. We go for territory, but let i be honorably acquired, and let it be kept free; we go for union, for the sake of Liberty, not compromise for the sake of Slavery. We say, look well to your candidates for Congress, but be still more careful of your candidate for the Presidency. Let there be no more dodging. The hour for meeting the question has come. There never can be a better time. To protract the struggle is to exasperate irritation, inflame passion, deepen prejudice, aggravate apprehension, waste the energies of the friends of freedom, and increase the desperation of its foes. Shall the principle of the ordinance of 1787-which received the unanimous sanction of every State in the Union, at the very hour when a new Constitution was in preparation, to bind them in still more intimate relations-be repudiated or re-affirmed? Shall territory, now free by its fundamental law, be kept sacred to freedom, or be devoted to slavery, by the power of the General Government? Shall we elect for President, a pledged Guardian of Freedom, a Propagandist of Slavery, or a man who has no opinions for the public eye upon a single question in which the public heart is interested? Who fears the shock of contending freemen at the ballot-box? Who will dare defy the decision which they shall constitutionally make? I South Carolina and North Carolina and Georgia and Virginia and Maryland, sanctioned an ordi nance setting limits to slavery in the territory between the Ohio and the Mississippi-if, again so late as 1820, the slave States sanction ordinance setting bounds to slavery beyond the Mississippi; though in both instances slavery had already been introduced into the territory thus rated to freedom, it is too late for them now to plead the Constitution as a bar to an or dinance to set limits to slavery, not in slave territory, but free territory-an ordinance, not to exclude slavery from territory in which it is now allowed, but to prohibit it from entering territory where it is already legally disallowed. We appeal from Virginia and South Carolina in 1847 to Virginia and South Carolina in 1820 and 1787. The principle they sanctioned at those two important periods, is as constitutional now, as it was then. They dare not harbor the treasonable thought of assailing the Union now, should majority of this nation re-affirm the principle which on two occasions they have solemnly ratified

The ballot must decide this question. Hard words cannot do it. Threatening combinations cannot do it. Mean evasions, paltry comp cannot do it. Force of arms cannot do it. Vic lence may prostrate slavery, but never extend it The ballot must decide, and to its decision the States must submit, unless prepared to resolve themselves into their original elements.

For the National Era. If the Hon. John P. Hale, of New Hampsh shall be the candidate of the Liberty party for the Presidency, the candidate for the Vice Presidency should be a Western man. who in all the West is more justly poperter qualified as a presiding officer, the Leicester Kirg, of Ohio?

NEWSPAPER CURIOSITIES.

Cist's Advertiser, of Cincinnati, is assidue n hunting up newspaper curiosities. We wonder how the following could have escaped its sharp-

The Native American paper of Boston, in utburst of apprehension, having remarked, that coming generations, as they walk among the ecords of the past on our soil, will pause in grief to read our epitaph : HERE LIE THE REMAINS OF A MIGHTY NATION, SELF-DESTROYED, WHILE SLUMBERING OVER THE INSIDIOUS WILES OF FOR-RIGH INFLUENCE"-the Christian Citizen thinks, "if this mighty nation destroys itself while 'slumbering,' the grand inquest of nations will most probably bring in a verdict of 'death from the night-

A correspondent of the Harbinger throws ou some rare ideas :

"There is nothing that I delight in more than float upon the rocking sea waves, and listen whilst the ocean sings the deep quiet of its bass into my soul. I have ever felt that man's greatest thoughts and noblest purposes come to him by the sea-side. What an audience chamber does man stand in, when, by night, he watches upon the shore of the voiceful sea, whilst above him, the Upper Deep, crowned with shoals of stars, utless, with tongue of awful silence, the mystery of life within his ear."

Singing a "deep quiet," can only be excelled by seaking with "tongue of awful silence." Dr. Clement Rush De La Fontaine, writing in the Charlotteville Republican, concerning the Tele-

graph, says of the electric fluid : "I am clearly of opinion that it will be vastly acreased as the Millennium approaches, and will increased as the Millennium approaches, and will be the great agent in causing 'the lamb and the lion to lie down together,' and the wonderful agent in the wonderful and dire destruction of the Earth, at the final day. I have irrefutable reasons for these opinions, which will be disclosed as soon as possible to the public !?

The public is all on "tenter hooks" to hear The Zanesville Courier announces a surprising chenomenon which happened soon after the extension of the telegraph to that place. A driver turned the corner of a street rather abruptly with his wagon and two horses, so that the hub touched the post of the telegraphic wires, while they were in full play. The shock was so tremendous as to cause him, horses, wagon, and all, to perform that species of operation in gymnastics vulgarly called

best for drivers to give posts a wide berth. The North American quotes an extract from the minutes of the old Common Council of Philadelphia, showing how the city was saved from a great peril. They must have had great faith in ldermen in those days.

summerset! We should think so. It is always

" Att a Common Councill the 15d of May 1706. "Whereas the Govr having reed an Express from the Govr of Maryland of sevall vessells lately seen some few legues off the capes of Vir-ginia, & two of them Chasing & ffiring sevall Shotts at an English vessel bound to Virginia or Maryland, which are Suspected to be ffrench ves sells, & phably may have a designe vpon some of the Queens colonies. It is therefore ordered that the watch of this City be carefully and duly kept, nd that the Constables at their pill take Care of the same, & in case their appeare any show or danger of the Enemy, that they give the Alarum by Kinging the Market Bell & that every night one of the Aldermen see the Watch set & see that two Constables be sett thereupon till further or-

#### NEWSPAPER ANTIQUITIES.

We know of nothing that more strikingly illus trates the progress of the country than one of those old, well-established mammoth newspapers, whose day of small things was so insignificant as to be scarcely noticed.

"Thirty years ago," says the editor of the Bal-timore Patriot, "we published the Patriot on a medium sheet, and the whole business of the estab-lishment could then have been transacted in a room not larger than that now required for the press-room. We then had mails once or twice a week, and from sections of the country not oftener than on a sheet which contains more reading matter every day, than was then required for a month; of Slavery and Slavery-Extension is now the and, instead of mails once or twice a week, we have mails every day, from all parts of the country; and beside, by the agency of the telegraph, space is annihilated, and we are enabled to publish, simultaneously with the papers of those cities, the news in New York and Philadelphia; give daily reports of the proceedings of Congress up to the hour of our going to press; and, by re-ports from the South and West, are enabled to anticipate the arrival of the mail in this city, from those quarters, many hours. In a very short the telegraph will be extended to New Orleans and St. Louis, and we shall be able to publish, from every principal city in the country, whatever of news or interest may transpire up to the hour the Patriot is put to press.

We have now lying before us an old number of the Cincinnati Gazette, issued Saturday, October 5, 1822. It is a dirty, scrubby looking little seven-by-nine, with a bilious aspect; made up of a few items of news, a few political communications and some straggling advertisements, not amount ing, altogether, (it was then only a weekly,) to the current matter of a single number of the present daily Gazette. The Gazette now is a mammoth daily, one of the largest, best printed, and most profitable newspapers in the United States.

They carried on politics in Cincinnati, in those days, occasionally, in a very scriptural style. A a candidate for Congress, calls upon all people to support the "Reform Ticket," and, after showing how "tall oaks from little acorns grow," and Moses was picked up out of the bulrushes, and little David killed Goliath, he closes with great unction, as follows: "Let us remember Pharaol and Moses, and Goliath and David, Naaman and the river Jordan, and, learning wisdom from experience, vote the Reform ticket, shun the Harrisonian, and live in BETTER TIMES."

# INDICATIONS

The editor of the Louisville Examiner published very significant extracts of letters received by him from persons in the slave States. A friend in Georgia writes-

\* \* \* \* "No matter what is said. If yo \* \* \* \* "No matter what is said. If you in Kentucky could move, and give the impulse to Tennessee, so that she could act, all of Western Georgia would go for emancipation. Such counties as Habersham are made up of small farmers, and they detest the institution. We all look to Kentucky and to you with hope."

\* \* \* \* \* \* \* \*
"We have similar letters from Tennessee East writer from Jonesborough says:
"'Give the word in Kentucky, and we will

Carolina, declares—
"'Slavery exists in name here, but we have all its evils forced upon us; and I don't know but two leading men who would oppose the doing away of it. Away down to Middle North Carolina the

feeling is the same. Another from South Carolina writes-\* \* \* \* "We have pushed this question of slavery too for. It ought touched. It was safe under the Constitution : but a mad ambition called spirits from the vasty deep, and they have come. Can we allay them? Can we stay the rolling tide which is setting so strong-ly against us? I love Mr. Calhoun; I would die for him; but for the South he has played a most hazardous, and for the South he has played a most hazardous, and for the Union a most dangerous game. His one idea has been to perpetuate slavery, a moral impossibility; and in doing it, he has increased Anti-Slavery feeling at the South, both by his excess and ultraism, and by the despetism of rubble continuous account of the property of the state of th potism of public opinion so created, and given it fire and flame at the North, till it waves over the free States, licking up, with its forky tongue, all parties, as food on which to feed. Total, fatal, has been his course to the South, though well meant and honest to

From a letter received from a patron of the Era, in Guilford county, North Carolina, we ex-

tract a few encouraging words:

LET IT BE BORNE IN MIND,

"That, on the 13th of July, were sold at auction, by an officer of the United States, two wone sixty, the other twenty years old-m men—one sixty, the other twenty years out—into the er and daughter, and the proceeds put into the United States Treasury;

"That this outrage was committed under color of unconstitutional laws, for whose existence the Congress of the Union and the People of the Free States are responsible:

tates are responsible;
"That not a single paper in this city, excep"
"That not a single paper in this city, excep this—Whig, Democrat, or Neutral—has luded to the fact, much less condemned it. "Can they be carnest in opposing the extension of Slavery, who manifest such indifference to its horrors, where it actually exists, and by their con-

"The whole thing may be well enough; bu for our part, we can see nothing very wonderful in the fact that a slave Government should deal in slaves. The editor of the Herald must be la-boring under some unusual delusion. Does he not imagine himself living at his time in Turkey or Algiers? In the latter country, especially, which has for half a century been governed by which has for half a century been governed by Mahometans in religion and pirates in business, such a thing might be deemed just matter of surprise, demanding the indignant rebuke of the press; but in this Christian country, in which the editor of the Herald lives, when he is at home, and not on such a 'sentimental journey' as he just now seems to be taking, the practice, though not perhaps 'unprofitable' to the Government, has become too 'stale' and 'flat' to excite our 'special wooder'.

wonder.'
"We saw the statement first in the Herald." Had we met it elsewhere, in the course of ou news-clippings, we should certainly have cut it out and published it; but it would never have occurred to us, at this late day of such things, to curred to us, at this late day of serit."
grow either heroic or indignant over it."
Cincinnati Gazette.

Why not? Such things are very new to the eaders of the Gazette. The editor seems to be impressed with a profound conviction that ours is a slave Government, and that it is in the habit of dealing in slaves. Would it not be well to inform his readers of the facts which have produced this conviction? There was a time when the Gazette displayed something both of the "heroic" and "indignant" at the occurrence of such facts but it was when that old Roman, Charles Hammond, a son of the Old Dominion, presided over its columns. His strong common sense saw that the best way to arouse a people to the redress of grievances was, not to dismiss them from notice by one despairing denunciation, but to individualize them, and point public attention to each particular outrage that might be perpetrated.

There are many good things about the Gazette, but its mode of dealing with Slavery is not, we agitated with an incessant clamor about the dethink, very efficient. Its denunciation in the fore- | sign of England to make Texas a mere tributary going paragraph is too sweeping. Ours is not "a to its power. Under the pressure of this appreslave Government." The administration of it has hension, annexation was accomplished. been made subservient to the interests of Slavery Constitution, is, on the whole, Anti-Slavery. If affecting his connection with this measure. Among its administration has been Pro-Slavery, it is be- other things, he said: cause Whigs and Democrats have allowed it t be made so by a strong local interest.

Nor is the news of this outrage so obscure as the Gazette supposes. It might be more vigilant in its news-clippings. The fact was first announced in the Boston Whig; then, in the New the Secretary of State, to break up and scatter Nor is the news of this outrage so obscure a York Tribune : in the Era, at its first weekly issue after the occurrence; then, in some three-score papers throughout the country, with appropriate and indignant comments—a majority of these papers the political associates of the Gazette. We can excuse the vigilant editor for having overlooked it in the Era, when he never took notice of the extended comments of the Pittsburgh Gacette and Albany Evening Journal.

The truth is, we were connected long enough with the press in Cincinnati to know that items of intelligence relating to the question of Slavery are the very last things it is apt to notice. We put it to the good sense of its conductors, suppose there were no other record of these times than such papers as the Cincinnati Gazette, New York Courier and Enquirer, and Boston Atlas, what kind of a history hereafter could be giv-en of the political life of this period? It is a of Slavery and Slavery-Extension is now the real question of the country; that the old politi- dition of our affairs, comm foundations; that all the schemes and tactics of party managers are shaped in reference to it: that it is rapidly preparing the way for the formation of new parties and the development of new leaders; that upon its proper adjustment rest the hopes of the Union, and, so far as this Union affects them, the general interests of the Cause of Human Rights. Now, is there anything in the columns of the papers we have named that would suggest such facts to a future historian, supposing him to have no other sources of information Just let our friend of the Cincinnati Gazette run his eye through a file of his paper for the last year, and then answer this question.

The same may be said, to some extent, of the Na ional Intelligencer and the Washington Union. In the position they occupy, with the pretensions they make, they ought to be Journals, not of a Party alone, not of an interest, but of the Life of the Age. Is this their character? We do not deny them the possession of many good qualities; but what will the historian hereafter be able to glean from their columns concerning the great social movement of the age, and the progress of Public Sentiment writer opposing General Harrison, who was then and Policy in the old world and in this country, in regard to the Question of Free and Slave La-

> Exclusiveness is the characteristic feature of the Whig and Democratic Party press. You will find in its issues a full record of proceedings and discussions in regard to the old questions which have divided Whigs and Democrats since their organization as parties, minute details of the movements of their "great men," and a heterogenous mass of particulars about crimes, casual ties, and amusements-and this is all. Any public movement, Social, Political, or Religious, beyond their own sacred enclosures, is tabooed We speak of the Party press generally. There are a few exceptions, represented pretty fairly by the New York Tribune.

To a certain extent, a similar remark may b made of the Liberty press; but many of its journals have risen above this absurd exclusiveness, and, while giving the question of Slavery the prominent place in their columns, are laboring to reflect the spirit and movement of the age. You will find, in some of these, more accurate statements of the movements of the old parties than are contained in a majority of the journals of

these parties. The reader will excuse us. We certainly did not dream, when we commenced a few comments upon the paragraph from the Cincinnati Gazette. of running off into a general dissertation on the Press, but the conduct of that paper naturally suggested our remarks.

# MEXICO AND THE BRITISH MINISTER

"MAY 31, 1847. The undersigned, her Majesty's Minister Foreign Affairs, has the honor of acknowledgi the receipt of the communication dated the 26th instant, of Sr. Mora, the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Re-public, relative to the existing state of affairs be-tween Mexico and the United States. And in regard to the contemplated abandoment of the Mexican capital by the Executive, to which Sr. Mora refers in his letter, the undersigned has the honor of assuring Sr. Mora that the English Minister accredited to the Mexican Government will consider it his duty to follow the Government and maintain his relations with it in what. ent, and maintain his relations with it, in whatever part of the Mexican territory said Govern nent may fix its residence.

"Accept the assurance of my distinguished con-

"To Sr. D. Joaquin Mora,
"Minister of Mexican Republic."

"The object of all men should be to reprehend in others what is wrong in itself; or, in truth, to rebuke whatever deserves rebuke; but to charge exceed the paper in this place. \*\*

"I should be glad when a Liberty candidate is settled upon for the next Presidency, that we could have a ticket in our State, as I believe several hundred votes would be cast for him. The Society of Friends, belonging to North Carolina Yearly Meeting, have it in contemplation to with draw from voting for alsocholders for any office in the State.

"Respected friend, let us do all we can in so momentous a work, in the fear of God; then may real States would be acting for themselves, we rail States would be acting for themselves, we rement of Mexican Republic."

The speaks for itself. It shows that the Government of Mexico has been contemplating the possibility of being dislodged from the capital. The object of all men should be to reprehend in others what is wrong in itself; or, in truth, to rebuke whatever deserves rebuke; but to charge either nations or individuals with faults or crimes which do not exist, because it is palatable to a morbid taste which may prevril for a time, is not suit-ed to the intelligence of the age.

"It affords me pleasure (so far as I was connect-the time to come when the Central Government of Mexico should exist only in name, while the several States would be acting for themselves, we

Minister the trouble of running after a shadow. The Provisional Government to be set up, in that contingency, by the United States, as talked of in certain quarters, is an absurdity. It would be neither de jure nor de facto. The Mexican States would laugh it to scorn. What would Virginia say, supposing, in a contest with England, our capital should be occupied by a Provisional Govrnment, set up in the name of Her Most Gra cious Majesty? No-no; if the Central Government evaporate, Uncle Sam will have to look to the States, and deal with them on the principle of State rights.

# POLITICAL HISTORY.

On the 12th of last February, during the debate on the question of privilege between Messrs. Calhoun and Turney, in the Senate, an allusion having been made to annexation, Mr. Calhoun promptly assumed the responsibility of that measure. He said he regarded annexation, at the time

ly reliable, that, at the World's Convention, the American delegation suggested to the Abolition-ists of England, that now was the time to act. If they wished to aim a fatal blow at slavery, it mus be at Texas; and, in order to do that, England must obtain the ascendency in Texas. I received information—I will not say official, but from a quarter in which there could be no mistake—that an interview had taken place between Lord Aberdeen and a deputation of the World's Convention. I was then at home in South Carolina, and immediately transmitted to the Secretary of State that dately transmitted to the Secretary of State that information, accompanied by the suggestion that it demanded instant attention. I suppose that letter and my communication formed one of the reasons for the movement then made for annexa-What was then the condition of Texas? She was weak; and the suggestion was that Mexico would recognise her independence, if she would agree to abolish slavery. The time had come, and the consequence had to be met. I accepted the office with all these difficulties before the same of the same content. fore me. I said, this office is unacceptable to I go in with a great deal of reputation, as l me. I go in with a great deal of reputation, as I judge from the manner in which I have been nominated and confirmed. I will experience great difficulty, and may come out with much less repudifficulty, and may come out with much less repu-tation than I go in. But I undertook it; and when I undertake a thing I do it directly. I put it on the true ground—that this movement was intend ed to bring Texas under the control of England to abolish slavery there, and, through that, slavery throughout the country."

As usual, the party press was put in requisition, and from Maine to Florida the country was

On the 12th of June last, a letter appeared in but the Government itself, as constituted by the the papers, from ex-President Tyler, on matters "Nor was it until I received authentic informs

other nations were exerting all their efforts to induce a course of action, on the part of to the winds the web of their intrigues, by a direct proposal for annexation.

Doubtless, this authentic information was the same as that alluded to by Mr. Calhoun in his

This letter caught the eye of General Sam Houston, who, in a letter to Colonel F. L. Hatch, (editor of the Texas Banner,) dated "Huntsville, Texas, July 18, 1847," makes the world acquainted with the value of this " authentic information." He says:

"It seems, from this position assumed by Mr. Tyler, that he either imagined the authorities of Texas were favorable to those intrigues, and were willing to compromise her rights and interests as a nation, or that they could not perceive the force and effect of the web which was weaving around her destiny! Now, either inference would do injustice to her character. The authorities of Texas by a cordial and manly acceptance. They disappointed. Texas was treated with cold They were reserve, or palpable discouragement. In this conon sense, without uncommon sagneity, suggested the only feasible plan to attain the desired object; and that was, to ex-cite jealousy and alarm, on the part of the politicians and people of the United States, in relation to the future commercial and political connections of Texas with European nations. This was easily accomplished, by treating with silence all the charges which were made by editors of various newspaper in the United States.

"The Chief Magistrate of Texas was charged "The Chief Magistrate of Texas was charged with 'treason'—selling Texas to England—subsidizing her to France! and in a short time 'astounding disclosures' of all these transactions would take place! All these charges remained uncontradicted by the journals of Texas, and the effect was all that could be desired. Jealousy towards England and France was awakened. This begat excitement, which originated phantasies and conjured up nations of intrigues which had exist. onjured up notions of intrigues which had exist-

In other words, a humbug was necessary to facilitate the annexation of Texas: and so the authorities and journals of Texas, without positively originating it, gave it their countenance! We nose over an immaterial portion of his let-

er, and call the reader's attention to the following extract, which constitutes the body of it: "In December, 1841, the Executive of Texas found the country surrounded by and involved in the most intricate and perilous difficulties. To

redeem the nation, it was necessary to accomplish redeem the nation, it was necessary to accomplish one of three objects, and he designed his plans accordingly. His first object was to obtain annexation; if in that he did not succeed, his next was to secure the independence of Texas by the recognition of Mexico; and, if he should fail in these, the third was to form a treaty with some Power defensive against Mexico. In advancing his policy, his first movement was to send a min-ister (Mr. Reilly) to the United States, with instructions to present to the Government at Washington the subject of annexation, which had lain dormant for three years immediately preceding that period. These instructions were carried out in the best manner by Mr. Reilly, but met by disin the best manner by Mr. Reilly, but met by dis-couragement on the part of the Government of the United States. In 1842, Mr. Reilly resigned, and Mr. Van Zandt was sent on in his stead, when the proposition for annexation was renewed. The renewal of the proposition was heard, and was met by habitual apathy! About this time the causes which I have alluded to began to operate, while there were means used which infused into them new life. The success of the measure of annexation depended upon the internal political condition of the United States, and not upon any intrigues of foreign Powers or of Texas.

atrigues of foreign Powers or of Texas.
"The Executive of Texas was not moved by the 'direct proposition for annexation,' but by the pledges given to him by Mr. Murphy, Charge d'Affaires of the United States. Before an adjunct d'Affaires of the United States. Before an adjunct commissioner was appointed by the President, pleuges were demanded by him of Mr. Murphy, based apon Mr. Upshur's letter, that a military and naval force of the United States, sufficient for the defence of Texas, should be placed at the disposition of the President, and held subject to his orders. This was as far as Mr. Murphy felt authorized to go in the matter. Upon this, the Executive of Texas waived other demands, which were, that, in the event of a failure on the part of were, that, in the event of a failure on the part of the Government of the United States to consummate annexation, after negotiations were once opened between the two Governments, she should be bound to guaranty the independence of Texas, or enter into a treaty defensive against Mexico. These demands were waived for the present, with the assurance that previous to opening negotia-tions at Washington city these pledges should be given to Texas, through her commissioners, or the

given to Texas, through her commissioners, or the matter was to rest; as nothing less than a perfect guaranty for the security of Texas would be satisfactory to the President.

"In November, 1942, the United States, England, and France, had all been invoked by Texas, and requested to act, jointly or severally, in producing peace between Texas and Mexico. Texas found these Powers all equally well disposed to leave her to her fate, rather than risk anything in her behalf. On the part of Texas, this looked like fair dealing, though she were not dealt fairly like fair dealing, though she were not dealt fairly with by others. This certainly left no neb of in-

trigue to scatter to the winds.
"The object of all men should be to reprehend

Mexico should exist only in name, while the several States would be acting for themselves, we suppose Lord Palmerston would hardly give his characterize the head of a great nation.

"Accusations have been so frequently made against the authorities of Texas indirectly, and against the representatives of foreign Governments duretly, that I have felt myself imperatively called upon to avow to all who feel an interest in learnupon to avow to all who feel an interest in learning or embracing the truth in regard to this matter, that there never was any intrigue connected with Texas and other Powers, nor was there ever any foundation for such a charge, (though often reiterated,) only in the feverish excitement of heated fancy, or the mischievous designs of the wicked? . . . . . .

"Taking into view the genius of the Texans and the people of the United States, their identity of character, and the proximity of the two nations, it was most natural that they should become united. For years, neither political party of the United States was willing to rely upon the measure for political capital. Texas had been urgent in her importunities for annexation, but they were disregarded. Gen Jackson's letters brought the disregarded. Gen. Jackson's letters brought the subject before the American people. They took it up as a people's measure, not presented to them for it was of too great magnitude ure. He said he regarded annexation, at the time he undertook to accomplish it, "as a question of pure necessity." ascertained," said he, "from sources perfectly reliable, that, at the World's Convention, the American delegation suggested to the Abolition—fewidinence, arising from his wisdom and fewidinence, arising from his wisdom. fervid patriotism, led the way, and gave more di-rection to the measure, and to American feeling, than all other men. Others followed where he led. The subject was of such grand import to the United States, that, like Aaron's rod, it swallowed the rods of all political sorcerers; and while it advanced the prospects of many able men on one hand who supported it, on the other, like a de-stroying angel, it carried destruction on its wings. It unmade and made the great men of America. It fixed the great seal to Jackson's achivements."

It seems, then, that the American People, throughout this whole transaction, were hoodwink ed, led by the nose, the subjects of fraud, to which Texas and her authorities were consenting, and which was used by John C. Calhoun, (he himself either understanding its true nature, or being deceived by it,) to accomplish an end necessary, in his opinion, to the perpetuation of slavery, and incidentally working the overthrow of Martin Van Buren. For, that this incidental tendency was not overlooked, we have the testimony of J. A Stewart, published in last week's Era.

Are not the People tired of being used by few slaveholding managers?

#### POSITIVELY SHOCKING.

A correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following account of a most curious scene, which took place during Mr. Clay's visit at Cape May .- Saturday Evening Post.

"Previous to Mr. Clay's departure from the Columbia House, and while most of the gentlemen vere engaged in paying the last attentions to the New York deputation, a curious scene was occurring in the parlor. The veteran statesman, whose success in winning the ladies' smiles indicates that he has, in his younger days, been an accomplished suitor in the court of Venus, had bargained with few fair Philadelphians to exchange some clippings from his hoary locks for the nectar from their lips. The trade was carried on with such arnestness that there was danger of his needing wig to cover his losses, while the kisses he took n exchange caused innumerable heartburnings to ealous lovers who accidentally were attracted to

A great deal of this kind of folly (if the word s not too lenient) was practiced during a former ourney of Mr. Clay through the country. It is not exactly "shocking," but it is sickening. Lalies so free with their kisses, if they have husoands, had better stay at home; if they have not. hey would do well to get them. Great men may e honored by women, without violating the delieacy which is at once their glory and protection.

# A NEW PROPOSITION FOR "THE DEMOC-

The Jefferson Democrat, a Democratic paper blished at Adams, New York, finds much evil a the policy so long followed by the party, of olding national nominating conventions. practice destroys responsibility, it thinks, and emoves the Presidential question too far from he control of the people. The experience of 1844 shows how a mere faction of managers can prostitute a National Convention to their own purposes, in opposition to the will of a majority of the ophy touching by example; 1844 affords us at he North, in this respect, a somewhat bitter phiosophy, which, however, may have its advantages n giving us wisdom in 1848."

It thinks "the objection to the present system mong thinking men is becoming more tangible every day;" and it proposes to substitute it by aving each State Convention nominate for itselfthe voice of fifteen States, thus expressed, to be as binding as the decision of a National Convention. This, however, would assign equal power to all the States, when it would be nothing more than equitable to consider that candidate the regular cominee of the party, who in this way should receive a majority of the electoral votes to which the States, whose Conventions should nominate,

are entitled by law. The truth is, the present system, with all its nconveniences, would work well enough, were it not for the jealous, monopolizing power of slavery. The Jefferson Democrat sees the mischief.

when it says: "The South, as is their wont, are already arrayed en masse, formed and disciplined for the contest, ready, with no faltering, to move on over every obstacle to the accomplishment of their wishes. The result that has attended past colli-sions of this kind renders them confident, if a like course is adopted, of success now. They have but to enter into a General Convention, declare but to enter into a General Convention, declare their intentions and their determination under any contingency to adhere to them, and Northern delegates, thinking they choose the least of two evils, will be ready to sacrifice to the unity of the party their own predilections. If 'the Future is the child of the Past,' their hopes are well founded. With our desultory opposition, we may struggle on until the National Convention meets, only then to find our preferences sacrificed like useless lumber. But, on the other hand, if we leave to the States to act independently and without collusion, we shall get an other hand, if we leave to the States to not inde-pendently and without collusion, we shall get an honest expression from the masses, the republican principle of the supremacy of the majority will be sustained, and 'the party' will be preserved; while, most important of all, no opportunity be given for the exercise of Southern don but Northern Democrats may freely select a can didate who will represent their views, confiden didate who will represent their views, confident that he cannot be sacrificed by time-serving polithat he cannot be sacrified by time-serving poli-ticians; but that, if he is defeated, he must be fairly and openly, and for the simple reason that his and their opinion did not harmonize with those of the majority."

We apprehend it is too late. The rope is apon the neck of the bull; invisible hands are drawing it through the ring; and already the proud head begins to bend.

# CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT.

The Postmaster General was lately obliged to eave this city for the North, to settle diff oncerning the transportation of the mail. Some of the newspapers seem disposed to blame him everely, whatever may be the controversy with contractors. This is neither just to him, nor advantageous to the public service. We confess that, in all controversies of the Government or of individuals with the soulless corporations which preside over railroads, we are inclined to take ides against the latter; and they must make out very plain case of right, before we can attach much credit to their statements. Their disposition to seek only their own interest, and subserve the public interest just so far as it may enhance their gains, is notorious. We know enough of the petty tyranny of railroad corporations, to make us jealous of their claims.

The New York Herald charged the difficulty which has arisen in the transportation of the mail between New York and Philadelphia, to the Postmaster General. The Union furnishes, no doubt, the true statement of the matter :

"The charge of mismanagement in the mail service between Philadelphia and New York is explained in a few words. There are two railroads between these cities—the Trenton and Amboy lines. These roads are controlled by the same corporation. The mail is now carried on the Trenton line, for which they receive over thirty thousand dollars per annum. The mail line leaves Philadelphia at 9 o'clock, A. M. The Amboy line leaves at 5 o'clock in the morning. Amboy line leaves at 5 o'clock in the morning, and reaches New York at 10. Philadelphia papers by this line arrive at New York four hours

spleen, answers that it is all owing to the penuriousness of the Postmaster General, who is unwilling to pay for the transportation of the mail in the morning line. Now, we learn that the Posting to pay for the transportation of the mail in the morning line. Now, we learn that the Postmaster General has been extremely anxious to have the mail carried on this road; and, as the roads both belong to the same company, the Postmaster General urged that the mail should be carried in the early train. This they refused to do, unless they were paid another thirty thousand dollars. They also refused to start the mail line at an earlier hour than 9, A. M. In a word, the neuuriousness of the Postmaster General consists at an earlier hour than 9, A. M. Ha a not penuriousness of the Postmaster General consists in not paying two roads the enormous sum of thirty thousand dollars each, for performing thirty thousand dollars each, for performing service which one line, with a spirit of accom-dation, might without difficulty perform."

The Press is false to the public, when it susains any such exaction as this.

#### For the National Era. MEMORIES.

BY MRS. M. L. BAILEY Oh! pleasant are the memories Of childhood's forest home, And oft, amid the toils of life

Of sunset hours when I lay entranced Mid shadows cool and green, Watching the winged insects glance

Their drowsy hum was a lullaby To Nature's quiet sleeping, While o'er the meadow's dewy breas The ploughman's whistle heard afar

Up in the old oak's pleasant shade, Where mossy branches swing, With gentle twitterings, soft and low, Nestling with fluttering wing-

And faintly in the gathering shade

Were summer birds, their tender notes Like love's own fond caressing, When a mother folds her little flock, With a whispered prayer and blessing

The cricket chirps from the hollow tree. To the music of the rill. And plaintively echoes through the wood The song of the whippoorwill. Tinged with the last faint light of day

Floats in the azure sea shove. The evening star as a beacon shines

On the far horizon's verge; And the wind moans through the distant pines Like the troubled ocean's surge. From lowly vales the rising mist

And its summit, 'twixt the earth and sky, Like a fairy isle is seen. Away in the depths of ether shine The stars, serenely bright-Gems in the glorious diadem,

Circling the brow of night Our Father! If thy meaner works Thus beautiful appear, If such revealings of thy love Enkindle rapture here-

If to our mortal sense thou dos

Thy treasures thus unfold :

How shall our eyes behold Thy glory-when the spirit soar Beyond the starry zone, And in thy presence folds her wing, And bows before thy throne

#### WASHINGTON, August, 1847. THE CALCULATION

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce enters into some calculations to show that, should the election of Presidential candidates go to the House of Representatives, the independent candidate would probably receive "the nomination." He sets down South Carolina as standing aloof, or supporting the independent candidate, whereupon the Washington Union remarks: "We cannot believe that South Carolina will stand aloof from the contest-either before the people or before the House-when there is a Democratic non-Proviso man in the field." This incidental remark of the Government paper clearly otherwise than "in earnest." The Boston Chroshows the faith of its editor: "a Democratic nonwill be selected by the Raltimore Nominating Convention. Who doubts it? The agitation, led on by the Charleston Mercury and John C. Cal- That it has attracted the attention of those who houn, has this end in view, and no other, except it be the organization of a Southern party, should the Convention unexpectedly set up a Proviso candidate. No one knows better than Mr. Calhoun the virtue of threats. The Union, it is obvious, understands the nature and design of this apparently fierce agitation in the South. If it saw in it any element of danger to the integrity of the Democratic party, it would steadfastly oppose it; but it declines to interpose, except nov and then, to keep it within proper bounds, regarding it, doubtless, as part of the machinery necessary to bring the Northern Democracy to

# ROBERT DALE OWEN

its marrow-bones.

Does not think his defeat attributable to any one special cause. In one neighborhood, he says, there was a confirmed misconception in regard to the soldiers' pay question; in another, the meetings and influence of a powerful religious sect had the chief weight; in a third, charges of favoritism in the distribution of offices were rung in men's ears; in his own county, an anti-Convention party swept before it the entire Democratic ticket. In addition to these local influences, one general cause exerted great influence. Says Mr. Owen. " Neither my own course during the two last sessions, nor the action of the Administration during the same period, was explained, in full and careful detail, as they ought to have been."

He was over-confident, did not explain his votes in Congress, and, instead of doing this, permitted himself to be drawn off into debates "on texts of Scripture." This is his own explanation. He promises a series of articles, in which he will attempt to justify at once the course of the Administration and his own votes in Congress.

# RIPENING.

An arrival at New York, from Havana, brings the following intelligence. The people of our country are said to govern themselves, but they know less about what their servants are doing than the people of the old world do about the doings of their masters:

"The excitement in regard to the annexation Cuba was still increasing, and was spreading over the island. Delegates will be sent on hare a lit-tle previous to the meeting of the next Congress. the previous to the meeting of the next Congress.

The next vessel will probably bring us more ac-Mr. Polk, we should think, would like to get

the Mexican business off his hands, before giving the fraternal hug to Cuba. Lest there be some thing in this new annexation scheme more than meets the eye, perhaps the Anti-Slavery people of this country had better tell these Cuban planters that they will have no objection to fraternize

such schemes as this, necessarily involving the discussion of her institutions, to be tampered with by the Government.

# PAREDES IN MEXICO.

Much speculation is indulged in as to the effects of the return of Paredes to Mexico. Some apprehend, from his settled hostility to this country. and his monarchical principles, that the war will be protracted. Others, anticipating bitter dissensions between Paredes and Santa Anna, and the consequent division of the country into Monarchical and Federal parties, the latter of which naturally will become a strong Peace party, regard the event as tending to peace.

As he would doubtless have returned some time or other, it is perhaps best that he should be on in advance of the mail. The public inquire, how is this? And the Herald, to gratify its private of difficulties, it may receive his sanction. the spot now, so that, if there be any settlement

#### AN INDEX

For the benefit of many of our subscribers, who re preserving files of the paper, we state that it is our intention to prepare an index, or table of contents, alphabetically arranged, to send with the closing number of the volume.

CORRESPONDENTS. We have on hand some very valuable articles. r which room will soon be found.

The favors of our ever-welcome correspondent Mount Healthy, Ohio, are received, Our readers will be pleased to learn that we hall be able to commence next week the publiation of the Sequel to " The Wife's Victory."

Cleveland will be attended to next week. The letter of our Baltimore correspondent, con taining, as it does, matter that will not spoil is laid over till the next number, in consequence of the pressure of matter which would suffer by

The proceedings of the Liberty Convention at

#### TIME LOST.

Messrs. Garrison and Douglass, a few weeks since, held a three days' meeting at Norristown, Pennsylvania. A large portion of the time was occupied in discussing and denouncing the Ere, which they seem to regard, just now, as the chief obstacle to the progress of the Anti-Slavery cause. The result of this effort is stated in brief by Mr. amuel Aaron, of Pennsylvania, in a communicaion to the Christian Contributor:

"Their worst act was the unmeasured denunciation of Dr. Bailey, and their unsoundest doctrine the no-government dogma. I am persuaded, they lost more than they gained on these points, by the discussion they invited."

# DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT.

It is with no ordinary feelings of regret that we announce the death of Silas Wright. He died of apoplexy, at his residence in Lawrence county, New York, on the 27th ultimo, aged fifty-five So far as we can see, his death is a calamity to the ountry. He was the soul of that portion of the Democracy which had concluded to take a stand against the aggressions of Slavery; and with him. we fear, expire the hopes of the Wilmot-Proviso Democrats, unless, indeed, Martin Van Buren

should re-appear to sustain them. The National Intelligencer supposes that he would have been the Presidential candidate of the Democratic party, had he lived, and adds: "Such distinction he had earned for himself not merely by his eminent political talent and faithful services to his party, but by the higher recommendations of unimpeachable personal integrity, and unswerving devotion to the honor, the interest, and the true glory of his country, as he understood and honestly aimed to promote and advance them." He had occupied many high public stations, and might have been Vice President of the United States, had he accepted the offer of the Convention that rejected the claims of his personal and political friend, Mr. Van Baren. Even after the treatment the New York Democracy had met with at the hand of that Convention be saved the party, by consenting to be the Democratic candidate for Governor in New York.

# "ALL OR NONE."

Our article on the annexation of the States of Mexico, with their own consent, has been variously received. Our Southern exchanges decline any notice of it. Are they not for progress The Whig papers of the North are shy; they hardly know, as yet, what to say. Several Dem ocratic papers have noticed it at length, giving copious extracts, and an abstract of such parts as they omitted: some of them warmly approving others being rather dubious. Neutral and reli gious papers call attention to it, but one, while ommending the project to the people and the Government, is not exactly certain whether we are in carnest. We can assure our contemporary that we would not have laid out so much effort notype thinks it " is taking the bull by the horns our Republic; as it is, fears it is Utopian. The Liberty press, as yet, has expressed no opinion conduct the affairs of the country is certain whether it meet their views is another matter We may continue the subject in another number

# Meantime, we say, "all or none." WHIG CONVENTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Whig State Convention is to be held at Springfield, Massachusetts, on the 29th of this onth, to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, choose delegates at large to attend the next Whig National Convention and "transact such other lusiness as may be brought before them," What this business is, we glean from the Boston Whig, may have reference to the recmmendation of a Presidential candidate. The Convention will also, we presume, be called upon to express its views in relation to the war and the

#### DR. COX'S REPLY TO REV. JOHN G. FEE. The reply of Dr Cox, in this week's Era, to he Rev. John G. Fee, will be read with inerest. Whatever people may think of the sucess of this centleman in vindicating his consist ency, all must admire the eloquence of his article

Wilmot Proviso.

#### and the great courtesy and Christian spirit exhibited in his bearing towards Mr. Fee. LIBERTY STATE CONVENTION IN NEW

The Liberty papers in New York are moving for a State Convention of the Liberty men there to nominate delegates to the General Convention at Buffalo, and also candidates for Secretary of State, Comptroller, Attorney General, State Treasurer, State Engineer and Surveyor, Canal Commissioners, and Inspector of State Prisons The Liberty Press is in favor of having delegates to the General Convention elected by the Liberty

#### men in their respective districts. WHAT WILL THE WHIGS DO?

It is not difficult to predict. They will have a nall majority in the House, but enough of them will be found to join the Democrats in voting supplies of men and money to "prosecute the war vigorously" to an "honorable conclusion." The New York Courier and Enquirer has already pledged the Northern Whigs; and the pledge is good for a large section of them; while the New Orleans Times thus pledges the Southern Whigs

"The Whigs generally-we say generally, be "The Whigs generally—we say generally, because the exceptions are few and insignificant hold the ground that, though they may freely inquire into the origin of the war, and fasten the responsibility of it, if they can, on the administration, yet are they bound, while the country is actually engaged in hostilities—our soldiers fighting battles and achieving victories in Mexico—to extend the sold in the property of the sold in the sold contribute all in their power to prevent a reverse and to secure to our arms a brilliant and triumph with them, on one condition—that they all turn

Emancipationists.

The Richmond (Va.) papers do not seem to regard this scheme with much pleasure. The Southerner, especially, denounces it with great severity, admonishing the South plainly that she can expect no peace on the great question, if she allows such experses es this recognition, if she allows we believe to be the opinion of the great body of the party everwhere.

the party everywhere.

"Again: it must be remembered that, should the Whigs obtain a bare majority in the House the Whigs obtain the Whigs of Representatives, there are so many members of that party coming from the South in favor of the that party coming from the South in favor of the vigorous prosecution of the war, that, by uniting with the mass of the Democrats, they can easily secure the passage of the necessary bills. But, as we have remarked, neither party can be termed anti-war men, in the contemptible and unpatriotic sense of the expression. Both parties, doubtless, contain a handful of violent Wilmot-Proviso, Anti-Slavery politicians, who oppose the war for no other reason than that they fear territorial acquisition will benefit the South. A large proportion of the two parties are perfectly sound on this tion of the two parties are perfectly sound on this point; and, no doubt, the sums required by the administration will be voted by an overwhelming

najority. Ay; and he might have added, there will be enough of Southern and Western Whigs to unite with the Democrats in the acquisition of terri-

# LOCAL.

PAPER MONEY. The correspondent of the Baltimore Clipper es timates that the banks and private individuals of the cities of Georgetown and Washington have in circulation not less than \$140,000 paper money. The rest of the paper money here is made up of notes of adjoining States.

#### THE SLAVE TRADE.

Last Thursday forenoon, at eleven o'clock, a coffie of slaves, to the number of eighty-five, was marched from this city, across the Long Bridge over the Potomac, for the South. They consisted of men, women, and children; the men chained together; some of the women carrying children, walking with them; other women and children riding in two wagons which accompanied the train. Some were weeping; many were ragged; nearly all were barefoot; one was playing a fiddle-a not unfrequent accompaniment of such scenes!

The coffle, we presume, was chiefly made up of slaves purchased from the surrounding country in Maryland, which seems as if emptying its slaves wholesale into the "far South."

It is but two weeks since we had occasion to notice the departure of another coffle of one hundred slaves by the same route!

The annexation of Texas with slavery, is producing its legitimate fruit.

### THE SHAFF ELEVATED.

In accordance with a contract made last winter with Congress to elevate a lantern over the dome of the Capitol, to light the public square, Mr. Crutchett last Friday got up the beautiful shaft which has so long been talked about. It is a mast of white pine from Pennsylvania, originally 100 feet high, now reduced to 92 feet 6 inches, without a flaw, weighing a ton and a half.

It is secured by five sets of iron braces, six pieces in each set, springing from "the massive stone work between the domes, and passing through the wood curb of the cupola, where it receives other sets of braces." The base of the cone formed by the mast and its stays, says the Union, " is upwards of 100 feet."

"The lantern-the iron work by Mr. Buckingham, and the copper work by Mr. Naylor—is a handsome affair, and will be covered with gilt and when up, with its glass ceiling, and filled with plate-glass, we think it will be a good finish to the heretofore blank and empty gallery of the dome."

It will light not only the public grounds, but the city; and also serve as a prominent point in the operations of coast surveying. It certainly gives a finish to the dome. Before, it looked like one of the old-fashioned round-crowned wool caps or hats. Now, the Capitol has added "a feather to its cap."

"NOTICE.-Was committed to the jail o Washington co., D. C., on the 23d of July, 1847, as a runaway, a negro woman, who calls herself Ann E. Hodges. She is nearly black, about 5 feet 51/4 inches high, and about 22 years of age. Had when committed a slate-colored Merino dress and a brown calico sun-bonnet. She says she is free and served her time out with a Mr. Benjamir Daltry, of Southampton, Va., and that Messrs. Griffin and Bishop, of the same place, know her to be free. She has two scars on the left leg, near the knee, from the bite of a dog, one on her left wrist, and one on the point of her breast bone, oc-

"The owner or owners of the above described negro woman are hereby required to come forward, prove her, and take her away, or she will be sold for her prison and other expenses, as the law directs.

ROBIL BALL, Jailor, for A. HUNTER, Marshal.

"Aug. 23-wtf" .

This advertisement, which we cut from the Union, exposes one of the grossest wrongs tolerated in a civilized community. It is not so much the fault of the people of the District, for they 1828, eleven hundred of the white male citizens of this place thus stated the grievance to that body: "Even the laws which govern us sanction and

direct, in certain cases, a procedure that we be-lieve is unparalleled in glaring injustice by anything at present known a

mer, we will briefly relate:

"A colored man, who stated that he was entitled to freedom, was taken up as a runaway slave,
and lodged in the jail of Washington city. He
was advertised, but, no one appearing to claim him, he was, according to law, put up at auction for the payment of his jail fees, and sold as a slave for "He was purchased by a slave trader, who was

"He was purchased by a slave trader, who was not required to give security for his remaining in the District, and he was soon after shipped at Alexandria for one of the Southern States. "An attempt was made by some benevolent in-"An attempt was made by some benevolent in-dividuals to have the sale postponed until his claim of freedom could be investigated, but their efforts were unavailing; and thus was a human being sold into perpetual bondage, at the capital of one of the freest Governments on earth, with-out even a pretence of trial or allegation of crime." Need we add a word to this statement by the

citizens of Washington of the nature of such an atrocity? They de not sanction it. They do not wish to see free people reduced to slavery. The courts of the slave States to their honor be it spoken, have always regarded with favor the case of men caiming to be held illegally in bondage The guilt of this practice of solling free people for their jail fees—selling them as slaves for life selling them without requiring security from the buyer that he will not take them out of the District-attaches to the Congress of the United States. The people here have prayed that body to suppress the evil-but it would not.

THE IRON STEAMER WATERWITCH sailed last Thursday morning from the Navy Yard, for Norfolk, where she will take in her stores, preparato ry to her departure for the Gulf of Mexico. THE NEW PERCUSSION CAP MACHINE, recently

put up at the Navy Yard, invented by R. M. Bau on, of Watervliet, New York, turns out sixtyfive caps per minute.

INCENDIARISM .- Several attempts to set fire to houses have lately been made in Georgetown. A slave and free colored man have been arrested as

# "TIMES CHANGE AND WE." ETC. If any one can read the following reminiscen

without coming to the conclusion never to believe anything impossible to those who believe, he cannot be very smart. To the Editor of the National Era .

I send you an extract from a letter to Mr. John Stephens, by Robert R. Livingston, formerly Chancellor of the State of New York, on the subject of a projected railroad, which will now be read with interest.

" ALBANY, March 11, 1811. "Dear Sir: I did not till yesterday receive yours of the 25th of February; where it has loi-tered on the road I am at a loss to say. I had bejours of the 25th of February; where it has loitered on the road I am at a loss to say. I had before read your very ingenious propositions as to the railway communication. I fear, however, on mature reflection, that they will be liable to serious objections, and ultimately more expensive than a canal. They must be double, so as to prevent the danger of two such heavy bodies meeting. The walls on which they are placed must be at least four feet below the surface, and three above, and must be clamped with iron; and even then would hardly sustain so heavy a weight as you propose moving at the rate of four miles an hour, on wheels. As to wood, it would not last a week. They must be covered with iron, and that, too, very thick and strong. The means of stopping these heavy carriages, without a great shock, and of preventing them from running upon each other, (for there would be many on the road at once,) would be very difficult. In case of accidental stops, or the necessary stops to take wood and water, &c., many accidents would happen. The carriage of condensing water would be very troublesome. Upon the whole, I fear the expense would be much greater than that of canals, without being so convenient."

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun. CARLISLE, PA., Aug. 30, 6 P. M. CARLISLE, PA., Aug. 30, 6 P. M.
PROFESSOR McCLINTOCK NOT GUILTY.—The trial of Professor McClintock and twenty negroes, charged with participating in the riot on the 2d of June last, on the occasion of rescuing from Messrs. Hollingsworth, Miller, and Kennedy, of Hagerstown, Maryland, three runaway slaves, was brought to a close this morning. The whole of the accused were tried at one time, and the verpelous in London."

CALL FOR MORE TROOPS.

The War Department has made requisition for five new regiments—two from Kentucky, two from Tennessee, and one from Indiana. It is expected that they will be promptly raised.

dict of the jury pronounced Professor McClintock not guilty, and twelve of the twenty negroes guilty as indicted.

THE FIRST ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Attorney General of the State of Louisi na has pronounced the Declaration of Independ ence "a humbug;" and Caleb Cushing, late of Massachusetts, has made the discovery, announced in his Fourth of July oration, "in General Arista's garden," that the Revolutionary War was not a war for Liberty. That such were not the views of the men of the Revolution, seems suffiiently manifest. One of the evidences of their idea of the nature and bearing of the Great Declaration, is to be found in the proceedings of a neeting held in Middlesex county, New Jersey, on the 4th of 7th month, 1783, the first anniversary of the signing of that instrument, after the close of the war.

The meeting took place in the township of Woodbridge. Great preparations had been made; on ox was roasted, and large numbers assembled to partake of it, and to listen to the orator of the day, Dr. Bloomfield, father of the late Governor Bloomfield, of New Jersey. At the appointed time the orator mounted the platform, followed by all his slaves, fourteen in number, seven of whom took places on his left, and seven on his right, while he addressed the multitude on the evils of Slavery. At the close of his speech, he turned to his slaves, stating that, inasmuch as we, as a nation, had declared all men equal, he could not, consistently, hold slaves. "Why." asked he, "should these, my fellow-citizens, be

held in bondage? From this day they are free!" In the midst of the applause which followed, the Doctor called up to him one somewhat advanced in years. "Hector," said he, "when you cannot support yourself, you are entitled to a maintenance from my property. When do you suppose you will need that maintenance?" The delighted negro held up his left hand, and,

with his right, drew a line across the middle joint of his fingers: "Neber, massa, neber, so long as any of dese fingers are left above dese jints!" "There, fellow-citizens," said the Doctor, "you see that Liberty is as dear to the man of color as

o you or me."

The air rang with applause, and the company eparated, without a suggestion from any one that it would be an act of patriotism to Lynch the good Doctor for his fanaticism. How it would have fared, however, with some Caleb Cushing of that day, if such a character is supposable, had he undertaken to show the people on that occasion that the war through which they had just passed was not a struggle for Liberty, and that the Declaration of Independence was merely a flourish of rhetoric, is very questionable. His situation, we fear, would have been little better than that of the commander of the Massachusetts regiment in General Pillow's detachment, at Matamoros.

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE,

The Guadalquiver arrived at New York last Sunday, bringing news from Europe ten days later.

A still further decline in breadstuffs is report ed, while cotton continues firm. Several very extensive failures have taken place to the amount, it is estimated, of \$6,500,000.

Another financial crisis is announced. The Bank of England has raised the minimum rate of discount to 51/2 per cent. The London Times attributes the pressure to the unwise absorption of capital in railway undertakings. The battle, it says, is one of life and death between railways and trade. "One or the other must fall. Firm after have called upon Congress to remedy the evil. In firm will be beaten down, and the sacrifices of the past week will prove only the forerunner of what are yet to come."

The newspapers are busy discussing the results of the elections. Old party ties have been greatly relaxed. That the Liberal party has gained a thing at present known among the Governments of Christendom. An instance of the operation of these laws, which occurred during the last summer, we will briefly relate:

there are so many members of independent opinions, so large a floating vote, that it is difficult to say what will be the real strength of the Ministerial party. Some of the old Conservatives seem disposed to be reasonable and conciliatory. abstaining from all factious opposition to the Gov

"France.—Scarcely a day passes but fresh disclosures of corruption are publicly made. The subject has been again alluded to in the Chambers, and M. Guizot's influence has been greatly impaired by the general suspicions raised. M. Guizot has also had much difficulty in defending himself from the charge of having done nothin during the session, since not a single measure of a public nature has been carried by the Govern-ment. M. Guizot, however, contended that the session had been anything but barren; for though it had produced nothing, it had prepared the way

PORTUGAL.-The country was tranquil; the liberty of the press was restored; the municipal

declared that, in the event of any disturbances in the dominions of the church remaining unrepressed, or crimes being unpunished, Austria would consider the Pope incapable of maintaining order in his States, and feel it her duty to interfere. General Redetsky, Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army in Lombardy, had been empowered to act according to circumstances. It was reported that Cardinal Feretti had, in consequence of that potification ordered the Swisz regions of that potification ordered the Swisz regions. quence of that notification, ordered the Swiss regi-ments, and all the troops disposable, to march to-wards the northern frontier."

M. Guizot had publicly indicated his sympathy with the Pope in his works of reform.

"LIVERFOOL CORN MARKET, August 14.—The weather having been unfavorable, a slight reaction took place in the corn market, but prices have again given way. For the last three days, the weather has been very fine, and the harvesting, which had been partially suspended, has been recommenced with much activity and with every prospect of abundant crops. The large arrivals of foreign grain since Monday have also affected the market, and this, with a great pressure in the money market, has caused an almost entire suspension of speculation. The quotations at the close of yesterday's market were as follows: Western Canal flour 25s. to 27s.; sour 21s. to 22s. Wheat has fallen 3d. per 70 lbs., and Indian corn 2s. per quarter; Richmond and Alexandria flour 24s. to 25s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 24s. 6d. to 25s. Provisions remain the same as when the Cambria sailed on the 4th inst.

"Apternoon.—The weather now is most pro-"LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, August 14.-The

"AFTERNOON.—The weather now is most propitious, and prices are lower. Some persons think that the price of flour will go down to 22s. 6d. The steamer Britannia, from Boston, arrived last

The steamer Britannia, from Boston, arrived last night.

"LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, August 14.—The business in cotton for the week has been limited, but the prices continue firm. In the early part of the week, prices were buoyant at an advance of about one-eighth of a penny. The sales up to last night have been 22,500 bales. The following are the prices: Bowed Georgia, ordinary to middling, 6½ to 6%, fair 7½, fine 7¾; Mobile, ordinary to fine, 6¾ to 8; New Orleans 6¾ to 9. The demand is now moderate, and the market quiet. The home trade is dull, and the demand for good descriptions for export is limited. There have been some heavy failures in London, which has had a tendency to depress business.

endency to depress business.

"London Money Market, August 14.—The "London Money Market, August 14.—The funds maintain a steady position, with a tendency to improvement; consols 87 to 87½; bank stock 195 to 197. Early in the week, considerable uncasiness was caused by the failures of the houses of Covantry, Shepperd, & Co., and King, Mellville, & Co., whose liabilities are half a million sterling. It is said that there is scarcely a solvent flour house in London."

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

In the course of one week there is such an accumulation of news that we are obliged either to condense it or fill our paper with it, to the exclusion of everything else. After all, material facts and events occupy little space, compared with the comments of the news collectors.

The steamship Galveston, at New Orleans or the 19th, from Vera Cruz on the 12th, having touched at Tampico, Galveston, and the Brazos brings advices from Puebla to the 6th Augustone week later.

Gen. Pierce arrived at that place on the 6th. without having lost a single man, though he frequently encountered the guerilleros. On the 7th, Gen. Scott was to take up the line of

march for Mexico. Gen. Twiggs's division to leave on the 7th, Quitman's on the 8th, Worth's on the 9th, Pillow's on the 10th. Gen. Childs to remain in command at Puebla.

Major Gaines and Passed Midshipman Rodgers, having refused to give their parole, arrived on the night of 4th at Puebla, having escaped from Mexico the Tuesday night preceding, and run the gauntlet of the guerilleros in safety. The rest of their companions gave their parole, and were marched off to Toluca on the morning of the same day.

According to the report of both, Santa Anna had about 15,000 well appointed troops under his command, and a large number of raw recruits. A train under Major Lally, numbering nearly 1 000 men, left Vera Cruz on the evening of the

6th, had a severe engagement about 24 miles from Vera Cruz, beat off the assailants at every point but sustained a severe loss in the number wounded. Messengers were despatched to Vera Cruz for an escort to convey the badly wounded back to that place. Reinforcements were ordered up. Capt. Ruff, with a squadron of cavalry from Gen. Smith's brigade, dispersed a strong body of

guerilleros at San Juan de los Lianos, killed 30 or 40, and wounded about 50. Gen. Scott's orders for the march were issue

The steamship Alabama arrived at New Or leans on the 21st, having sailed from Vera Cruz on the 15th, and she brings news three days later, highly important. The Picayune says:

"Quite the most important news by this arrival is the return of Gen. Paredes to Mexico. At last accounts he was in Paris. He reached Vera Cruz on the 14th instant, in the English royal mail steamer Teviot, under an assumed name. The steamer was telegraphed about 6 o'clock in the morning from the castle. From the steamer herself a private signal was thrown out, known only to English merchants, that a distinguished only to English merchants, that a distinguished personage was on board. Preparation was made for his immediate reception by his friends, but all was still as midnight. The steamer anchored, and Don Martino, a passenger from Havana, leaped into the first boat lying alongside, landed on the mole, and went to his friend, Pepe Zamora, however of forty anness three borses hat coat and borrowed forty ounces, three horses, hat, coat, and servant, and was past the gates in less than thirty minutes, with a fast horse and a clear track.

"The mail from the steamer in the meanwhile came on shore. Among the letters were some to the collector and others from Gen. Campbell, our Consul at Havana, disclosing the fact that Gen.
Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga, ex-President of
Mexico, had taken passage on the steamer, and
directing them to look out for him. The information came an hour too late; the bird had flown We gather these facts from one of our correspond

ents.
"We are deeply pained to hear of the death of Col. Wilson, of the 12th infantry. He was represented to us by the late arrival to be convalescent, but he died the evening of the 12th inst." No further arrival from Major Lally's train which was considered a good omen.

A courier from Puebla on the 7th, reporte that the army, according to orders, had commence that day its march upon the capital.

# MOVEMENTS.

The Liberty men of Alleghany county were to nominate a county ticket on last Tuesday. Mer cer has already nominated. Greene will nomi nate next month. Beaver was to hold a nomi nating meeting last Wednesday. Crawford has a call out for a county meeting, and Indiana will

bring out a ticket in the early part of next month. We hear of no movements in Erie, Butler, Venango, Westmoreland, or Fayette. Have the friends in those counties gone to sleep?

In Armstrong county, the Liberty men have nominated the following excellent ticket. Let them give it a heerty support.

Assembly—William Crawford, of Perry.

South Glosses Atcheson of Clearfield. hem give it a heerty support.

Assembly—William Crawford, of Perry.
Senate—George Atcheson, of Clearfield.
Treasurer—James Stephenson, of Franklin.
Commissioner—John Smith, jun., of Buffalo.
Auditor—R. Kiskadden, of Brady's Rend.
Trustees—Rev. John Dickey and Jacob Stringer
of Freeport.—Mercer Luminary.

# SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF FORTY-TWO

On Sunday evening, August 15, in about lat. 48 N., long, 67 W., the ship Mamlouk, while lying to in a violent hurricane, under the main spencer and fore topmast staysail, at ten minutes before 12, was struck by a tremendous squall, which careened her so far over that the cargo shifted, and brought her in an instant on her beam ends, so far over that the weather wall on the quarter deep far over that the weather rail on the quarter deck was within a few feet of the water. The main

elections were directed to be proceeded with; the finances were bankrupt.

PRUSSIA.—On the 3d ult., the trial of the Polish prisoners, implicated in the late insurrection, was opened at Berlin. Sixty accused were present. The proceedings were open; deep interest was excited. It was expected sentence would be pronounced in a few days.

"ITALY.—Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. mention that the Austrian Cabinet had addressed a note to the Pontifical Government, in which it declared that, in the event of any disturbances in the dominions of the church remaining unrepressed, or crimes being unpunished, Austria would consider the Pope incapable of maintaining order in his States, and feel it her duty to inage passengers and seven of her crew were washed overboard.—New York Tribune.

# LIBERTY CONVENTION.

A mass meeting of the friends of Liberty principles will be held at the court-house, in Mercer, Pa., on *Tuesday*, September 14, at 10 o'clock, A. M! At this Convention, we hope to see all who are willing to contend for the right in the great concept was a second of the right of the right of the right of the right. est now waging in this country between Free-lom and Slavery.

Able speakers have been invited, and measures

will be taken to make the meeting one of unusual nterest. The friends in the adjoining counties ntry, is, to say much in a little, about as By order of the Central Committee.

F. B. HUBBARD, Secretary IMPORTANT FROM YUCATAN.

Insurrection of Indians in Yucatan—Slaughter of the White Inhabitants, &c.

The New Orleans La Patria has advices from Campeachy to the 15th, and Merida to the 8th, with information of a simultaneous rising of the Indians in various points, and the massacre of the whites. It would appear it is a plot that has been in contemplation many years, on the part of the Indians.

Indians.

The conspiracy has numerous ramifications, and a vast deal of mischief had already occurred. It had not yet been suppressed, though some advantages had been gained over them, and one of the principal leaders taken and shot. All the white and mulatto men, together with the women and children of Tepich, were murdered by the Indians.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.-We notice in our exchanges indications of the great en-thusiasm felt in Indiana, in Richmond, Indianapolis, &c., along the contemplated route of the railroad from Cincinnati to St. Louis. Two meet-ings have been held at Richmond, at which Judge Huntington was present. At the second, before the books were opened, \$7,000 was subscribed.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Legislature ennessee, just elected, stands as follows: Senate - - 13 House - - - 41

A United States Senator is to be elected in the place of Mr. Jarnagin, whose term expired last

a majority of three in the Senate and twenty in mischievous perversion. The kingdom of Christ

A Senator is to be elected in the place of Mr. Lewis, whose term of service is out, and in the place of Senator Bagby, whose term will expire in March, 1849. The Legislature in Alabama meets once in two years.

Col. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Bays the Jackson Southron, received his commission on the 10th ult., as Senator, in the place of Mr. Speight, deceased; to hold his seat till next January, when the Legislature will convene.

JOHN G. CHAPMAN has been re-nominated by the Whigs of the 1st district in Maryland as their candidate for Congress.

GEN. SCOTT'S LETTER to Mr. Fillmore, it seems was written in reply to an application made six years ago, when that gentleman was a member of Cougress. This makes it still worse; for the existence of war could not then be pleaded in justifi-

"THE BRITISH OUTRAGE" upon our soil, a flaming account of which we partly copied from the St. Louis Republican, turns out to have been a very innocent affair, if the Montreal Herald is to h credited. The deserters were taken by a couple of half-breeds, who knew nothing about bounds ries or the laws of nations; and several Americans were consenting. It is a pity that Munchausen folk cause the Press to waste so much ink and

NOT YET SETTLED.—Texas has had hard work to get her boundary settled. Uncle Sam, after flogging Mexico for eighteen months to maintain the right of Texas to the Rio Grande, seems now disposed to turn about and whip Texas back within the Nucces. The constituted authorities of that State having undertaken to exercise exclusive jurisdiction to the Rio Grande, the United States Quartermaster, Mr. Eastland, warned them back, on the ground that the territory between that river and the Nucces was under the military jurisdiction of the United States.

A. W. THAYER, the excellent editor of the Hampshire (Mass.) Herald, has retired from the editorship of that paper. It is to be conducted by Henry S. Gere, aided by the Rev. R. B. Hubbard The paper is an efficient advocate of the Liberty party.

BELPRE AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD .- This road is intended to connect the Ohio and Baltimore railroad with the Little Miami road, and so form a continuous line of railway from Cincinnati to the seaboard. We notice that a meeting of the stockholders in Chillicothe, lately, having ascertained that a sufficient amount of stock had been subscribed, proceeded to organize the company by the appointment of directors. The directors sub-sequently elected Felix Renick, President; William Ross, Treasurer; S. W. Eley, Secretary.

THE LIBERTY MEN OF PITTSBURG held a Convention on the 21th ult., at the Temperance Hall, and put in nomination the following ticket:

"Senate—Reese C. Fleeson.
"Assembly—Thomas Dickson, of Wilkins; Robert Wallace, of Lawrenceville; Alexander H. Burns, of Fayette; Joseph Reed, of East Deer. "Treasurer—Aaron Floyd, of City.
"Commissioner—John B. Sanderson, of Allegheny.
" Auditor-Nathan Means, of Mifflin.

"The following delegates were appointed to at-tend the Buffalo Convention, called to nominate a Liberty candidate for the Presidency:
"John Wetherill, James McMasters, Wm. E. Austin, Wm. Larimer, jun." Resolutions looking to an amalgamation with the Whig party were rejected, and \$125 subscrib-

DEATH OF THE REV. WM. COCHEAN .-- A part of the edition of the Oberlin Evangelist for August 18, contains a notice of the death of Rev. William formerly a professor in the Oberlin te Institute. He died at his father's resi-

23d instant, is a thorough Whig, all whose hopes, whether for the Republic or himself, rest in the final triumph of the Whig party; and he will support Taylor, or whomsoever else may be nominated by a National Convention as a fit representative of Whig Principles.—National Whig.

# For the National Era.

LETTER FROM THE REV. DR. S. H. COX. To the Rev. John G. Fee, of Kentucky: REV. AND DEAR SIR: Your communication in the National Era, headed "Dr. Cox and Consist-

ency," has just met my eye. The matter of it, and the manner in which it is written, meet my and the manner in which it is written, meet my approbation in the main, and seem to deserve an answer; not that I approve all you say, as the best and wisest thing; but I see honesty, truthfulness, and a love of the cause of man, so displayed in it, that I acknowledge it affected deeply and well my heart.

You are to me, personally, a stranger, though the report of your character, and deeds has

the report of your character and deeds has reached me, and made an impression highly favorreached me, and made an impression highly favorable. I like your communication also, because you put your name to it. This is manly, proper, and Christian. It is too common, in our country and our day, to make a target of another, to fire at it unmercifully, and to keep hid, in the mean time, within some ambush of cowardice. An anonymous attack on an identified individual anonymous attack on an identified individual appears to me generally to deserve the epithets mean, unjust, and calumnious. And had yours been of this common and unclean description, I should have cared about it probably enough to read it—not! since it involves no very laudable elements of virtue, to do mischief not in a way of responsibility. On the contrary, your course I admire and praise, and hence this reply.

You accuse my consistency in a style that does not touch my conscience at all, my brother. The whole of it, I think, results, on your part, from confounding into one two things that differ; at least, if this is not the fact, I am very sincere in my mistake, and claim the pity of your heart in my favor.

my favor.

My language at Cincinnati, on the subject of It grieves me to be misunderstood. What I think it was, you and others may infer from the sequel. It grieves me to be misunderstood, especially by the wise.

My present position, in reference to slavery in

follows:
1. I think no better of the system than I used to do, praying God, of his mercy and in his own way, to remove it from our country and the world; yes, I pray devoutly for its utter annihilation.

2. What I ought to do for this end, as contra-2. What I ought to do for this end, as contradistinguished from many things that others do, I must judge for myself alone. On this account, I have found it necessary for me to belong to no existing society or association of Abolitionists. They may do things for which, while I have no desire to impair their liberty or to condemn them utterly, I cannot be accountable. My conscience and my judgment, on such a theme, must not be merged in a crowd. The theme is very complex in its relations, unquestionably. It is the duty, possibly, of some men to do, what it is not the duty of others to do. Our duties in all cases—it is a grand and an absolutely universal proposition, in ethical and even in theological philosophy—our duties always result from our relations. it is a grand and an absolutely universal proposition, in ethical and even in theological philosophy—our duting a Laways Result From our relations frequently vary, by the providence of God, in many forms, degrees, and proprieties. Hence, in deciding, as I must, what is duty, or the reverse, in my own case, I mean not always to say what is the duty of others. Their liberty of thought and action is as real and as sacred as my own. I ought to love liberty in them as well as in myself.

3. I believe that "doubtful courses are sinful courses," as my brother, the Rev. A. D. Smith, has ably shown;\* and hence, that we had better do nothing than act rashly, or do what is questionable or wrong.

4. Some ultras I view as extravagant, malignant, and infidel, as well as traitors to the country and its best interests. I can therefore have nothing to do with them.

5. Measures of which the tendency is to make bad worse; or, to exasperate the feelings rather than convince the mind; or, to alienate the South and dissolve the Union; or, to make a servile insurrection; or, to generate a civil war—measures, I say, that have such a tendency, whatever be the event, I cannot and will not favor or abet in any way. I like no passionate or furious demonstration.

Beside, I think that ecclesiastical action is a

mischievous perversion. The kingdom of Christ is not of this world; therefore, it is not formally at war with the kingdom of Cæsar; therefore, must not his servants fight, like the subjects of Cæsar, or contend with their weapons, for the victory. Any parvenu reformer, that is furious as Jehu, without his commission, would like, of course, to subsidize all other influences in the cause; and hence he desires to ride, and even to rive, the church of God: new to much heaven and earth and hell as

dize all other innuences in the cause; and nence he desires to ride, and even to rive, the church of God; nay, to move heaven and earth, and hell, as the means, if thus he can only achieve his object—or seem to himself or his followers to do it!

6. The great difference among all good and wise men, and all sincere and philosophic patriots, at present, is, as to the means. It is mainly practical. What ought to be done, precisely what, to remove the evil? That is the question. Now, possibly, I differ from you, or from some other whole-souled man, or even err in judgment, as to the means which are practically the best in the case. An I, therefore, to be degraded, denounced, condemned, for my motives, by those who know not what my motives are—insulted, spurned, and treated as a traitor to the cause of God and man? That you do this is what I neither assert nor believe. Others do it, however. It is their way and their wisdom. It seems to be also their very piety; and they think to compensate for their abominably bad manners, by objurgation and sincerity, by fury and honesty, by gation and sincerity, by fury and honesty, by vaunting themselves and abusing others; perpet ually rampant and increasingly intolerable, they seem ever to

"Compound for sins they are inclined to, By damning those they have no mind to." I am acquainted with some men, who, by thei onsummate imprudence, their characteristic grossness and impudence, their self-prefermen and disgusting forwardness, on every occasion and in every pageant, or wherever they couland in every pageant, or wherever they could make illustrious self conspicuous, have quite survived their influence in the community, both civil and ecclesiastical; and yet, when the cause of Anti-Slavery, or anti-almost-anything, came into consideration, they were instantly pervaded with a zeal, and a philanthropy, and a passion for self-denial and display in the cause, which were remarkable. They were its patrons and its champions—and ministers and churches were "in a ions-and ministers and churches were "in pions—and ministers and churches were "in a most parlous state," if they did not enlist in their company, follow their lead, or "get up behind" them; that is, if they had sense enough to under-stand their characters, and weigh as well as count

doomed in heaven. It must expire, dead and baried without a resurrection. That it will die, nay, is dying now and agonizing to decease almost in articulo mortis, I am sure. Every prophecy in the Bible respecting the reign of righteousness in the earth, and the universal ascendency of the Gospel, implies its end. It can-not live forever in this Christian country. It is not one of Heaven's domestic institutions. God is not its patron. Prayer is not its preserver, Piety does not like it. "God has no attribute that takes part? with it. Its victims are men and women. Its devastations kill beyond the tomb. It begins to alarm the consciences and attack the hopes of men. Its friends and favorers for gain are strange Christians, and, dying as they live, they may perish forever! I had rather be the slave than the slaver. I pity both the parties, masters and slaves, but not with the same feelings. The sympathies of Heaven are all with the oppressed, not with the oppressor. It is ordi-narily, I believe, a fearful thing for a slaveholder to die! God have mercy, if he can, on the vic-tims of the system, both active and passive! Whatever exceptions there may be, the rule not altered by them.

not altered by them.

And now, my young brother, you will begin to understand me. I have confidence in your candor and your justice. And shall I begin to vindicate my consistency before you? I will, especially since it may remove a scandal from the path some traveller toward truth and right

ess.

What I said at Cincinnati was substantially this: The mere relation, in law, sustained of slaveholder is not necessarily sin. There are instances, though rare, and I have known some, where that relation was sustained ignorantly temporarily—as a mere means of emancipation— and from circumstances trying, complicate, and of difficult aspect to resolve as it regards duty at the moment. There are others, where the slaves were not held for gain, though from some mistaken views of what is best and what is practicable, and at the same time with a heart that felt for them, and treated them kindly and well.

Now, in contradistinction to all these, the system of holding men and women, brothers and sised towards the re-establishment of the Liberty

tem of noting men and women, rectacts and sis-ters, of the species, for the sake of gain, in hope-less bondage, and trading in them—horresco refer-ens—as mere property, subjected to one's sordid behoof, in mortmain servility and thraidom; to keep them and trade in them, for filthy lucre's sake; dence, in Fredericktown, Ohio, on the 15th inst., aged 39 years.

Mr. Corwin, says the Cincinnati Atlas of the

Mr. Corwin, says the Cincinnati Atlas of the changed in my estimate of it, unless it be, pro-gressively, to abhor it devoutly more and more!

As to the point, I am no worshipper, no idol-izer of consistency. It seems to me possible for a man to be wiser to-day than he was yesterday, and also to be consistent—sometimes—only beand also to be consistent—sometimes—only be-cause he is obstinate and incorrigible. An old and excellent divine was once told that what he said then was inconsistent with what he preached before; he replied, "Well, possibly it is so. I am neither inspired nor infallible; but I mean am neither inspired nor infallible; but I mean to be honest always, and I hope to improve; while I bless God that we are to be saved, by his promise, not for consistency, but for faith." I leave it now, my respected young brother, to your good sense and love of right, to reconsider your views and your charges concerning me. Possibly you may see that the inconsistency you censure is more in the letter than the spirit, more in the inferrity or infelicity of the expression than sure is more in the letter than the spirit, more in the infirmity or infelicity of the expression than in the sense or meaning of what I said. You can discriminate between things that differ; between a principle and its exceptions; between relations passive and those active in regard to it; between house at this port, exclusive of those paid during the week ending the 17th instant, compared with the same period last year, were as follows:

1846. 1847. Incr'se. Decr'se. Pree goods - \$113.376 \$91.052

passive and those active in regard to it; between bad motives, and those comparatively or absolutely good, in some who de facto hold slaves. Possibly we differ less than you imagine.

I have no doubt that the subject of slavery ought nor to be let alone. It is our right not only, but our duty to discuss it, in proper places and times. It is a huge uleer on the national body politic. It will never cure itself. It will kill us, or we must kill it. It is the grand incubus of the nation. It is the monster mischief of our country. or we must kill it. Its the grand incubes of the nation. It is the monster mischief of our country. We all have some relation to it, and God expects every man to do his duty. God grant in mercy, not in judgment, his own guidance in the means, and his own deliverance in the end; our nation will be the infinite gainer, and to him alone shall be the clay.

be the glory. SAMUEL HANSON COX. Rusurban, Brooklyn, N. Y., August 20, 1847. \* See his late excellent Sermon on Dancing.

# CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ERA. NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, August 30, 1847. POWER'S STATUE OF THE GREEK SLAVE. I have just returned from the exhibition room of the National Academy of Design, and have gazed for an hour on the "Greek Slave," to which he genius of Power has given immortality. It is a marvellous image of grace and purity. Every line and lineament of the figure conveys deas of loveliness and beauty which impress

themselves upon the soul forever. It may justly be placed side by side with "The statue that enchants the world." At the first glance, and when viewed at a distance, the statue seems to lack the high expression which you look for in such a subject. It seems inanimate. But as you gaze upon it, and, approaching nearer, study it, as you must, with deepened interest, the subduing pensiveness of the beauteous captive sinks at once into the heart. Here Art has indeed magnified its office. The sorcery of genius has expelled far-hence every impure emotion. Even the dullest spirit owns the influence of this untainted atmosphere, and for a time the imagination and the heart cease to

be of the earth, earthy.

I rejoiced to perceive, in the crowd of the fairer sex which thronged the exhibition room, evidence sex which thronged the exhibition room, evidence of the great progress which has been made in the scale of social refinement. There was but one prude in the room—a boarding-school miss, probably, whose disgusting affectation of superior delicacy forcibly reminded me of the anecdote of the French and English lady, who visited the gallery of the Louvre in company. "Oh! la! that is a very indelicate picture!" exclaimed the English prude, as the party stood before one of the most exquisite paintings in that famous gal-lery. "I think the indelicacy is in the remark, not in the painting?" replied the pure-minded

Boston put calico petticoats on Greenough's little angels. It is evident that in New York more correct notions of art begin to prevail. ALABAMA ELECTION.—The Democrats have carried their candidate for Governor by a majority of six or seven thousand votes, and they will have

But, alas! in the midst of the pleasing emotions excited by this admirable work of art, there came sad thoughts of the wondrous hardness of that nature which can weep at sight of an insensate piece of marble which images a helpless virgin chained in the market-place of brutal lust, and still more brutal cupidity, and yet listens unmoved to the awful story of the American slave!

There were fair breasts, that heaved with genuine sympathy beneath the magic power of the

uine sympathy beneath the magic power of the great artist, that have never yet breathed a sigh for the sable sisterhood of the South! As this eloquent statue traverses the land, may many a mother and daughter of the Republic be awakened to a sense of the enormity of slavery, as it exists in our midst! Thus may Art, indeed, fulfil its high and holy mission! Let the selections are recommended. the solemn lesson sink deep into the hearts of the fair women of the North and of the South! Waste not your sympathies on the senseless mar-ble, but reserve some tears for the helpless hu-manity which lies quivering beneath the lash of

DEATH OF SILAS WRIGHT. The death of this eminent public man has excited a deep feeling of regret in this community. He was, indeed, an honorable and excellent man, narvellously free from the corrupting influences of a wicked and perverse generation. A decided partisan, he was yet a man of integrity; and of Democracy had something more than the passwood and the page.

word and the name. "Mr. Wright was born in the town of Amherst. "Mr. Wright was born in the town of Amherst, Massachusetts, on the 24th day of May, 1795. The subsequent year, his father and family removed to Vermont. In 1815, he graduated at Middlebury College, in that State, and, in the fall of that year, removed to this State, to commence the study of the law at Sandy Hill. In the fall of 1823, he was elected to the State Senate, from St. Lawrence county. In 1826, he was elected to Congress. In 1829, he was chosen State Comptroller, to which office he was, in 1832, reclected by the Legislature. In 1833, he was chosen State Comptroller. sen United States Senator, to which office he was re-elected in 1837, for the term of six years. In 1843, he was again re-elected, and, in 1844, was called from the Senate to take the post of Governor, on which he entered on the 1st of January, 1845, and from which he retired on the 1st of January, 1847. He died aged 52 years."

FRAUDS ON THE EMIGRANTS. We frequently hear a terrible outcry in the we frequently hear a terrible outerly in the newspapers about frauds on poor emigrants, perpetrated by the "runners" and agents of trans-Atlantic companies. But there are at this moment rumors of frauds of a much more important character perpetrated on the same hapless class, at Ward's Island, under the new regime of the

Emigrant Commissioners.

Ward's Island has been selected as the place for the reception of the sick emigrants. A flimsy wood-en building has been erected, and into its confined and miserable apartments the sick and dying are rudely huddled by the hundred. But this is not all. It is alleged that the grossest acts of cruelty and neglect have been committed by the princi-pal physician and matrons. Facts have been communicated to me, from authentic sources, which have excited an indignation which I can hardly repress. The whole matter, however, will be immediately subjected to searching investigation, in which I will share to the utmost of my opportunities, and of the result of which I will fully inform you.

CLAIRVOYANCE-HIDDEN TREASURES-GOLD MINES An eccentric genius, named Davis, hailing somewhere about Albany, has recently published a precious volume filled with pretended revelations, which have excited some talk in the Sunday pawhich have excited some talk in the Sunday pa-pers and grog-shops, where fuddled intellects dis-cuss theology. It is a miserable hodge-podge of Fourierism, infidelity, blasphemy, and impudence, full of the most ludicrous blunders relative to sci-entific subjects, which the author affects to disuss. He is one of the great clairvoyant geniuses

of the age.

Apropos of clairvoyance, it is said that attempts have been made to revive by this means the humbug of the Kidd treasure. Some Betsey Baker has given out that she has discovered, in a state of clairvoyance, the precise spot where this treasure lies in the bottom of the Hudson river. No doubt, the bait will take with many gudgeons. doubt, the bait will take with many gaugeons.
Gold mining, too, talking of humbugs, is to be
revived in Virginia. I have heard of a notable
project to bring back the glorious days of 1834,
when scenes were witnessed in this city which
would match any enacted in the days of the famous South Sea Bubble. Of this, however, more

GENERAL NEWS. You have the news of the Guadalquiver, and will make all necessary comment. The telegraph saves correspondents a great deal of trouble. The Guadalquiver was accidentally set on fire about one a clock yesterday by a sailor, who spilled a quantity of oil of vitriol, which came in contact with other combustible matter. The fire was ex-tinguished before much damage had been done. A fire broke out, about twelve o'clock last night, in the fourth story of the building on the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, and occupied by James Conner & Son, type founders, Jared W. Bell, printer, and Mr. Mercer, as a dining saloon, which was entirely destroyed. We did not learn whether it was insured

it was insured.

The whole number of immigrants who arrived here last week was 4,864. here last week was 4,864.

It was reported at Saratoga, on Saturday, that the steamer Roger Williams, Capt. De Groot, had blown up on the day previous, killing sixty or seventy persons. The report was probably set afloat to injure the boat, and is one of the bitter fruits of that unscrupulous competition which prevails on the Hudson.

The estate of the late Peter G. Stuyvesant is

The estate of the late Feter cr. Stuyvesant is now set down at \$2,300,000, and has been left, by his will, chiefly to his nephews and nieces The amount of goods imported and entered at the custom-house at this port, exclusive of those

Free goods - - \$113,376 Dutiable goods - 1,614,314 \$144,770 1,963,512 24,743 500,281 Total mdse 1,727,600 235,822 24,548 34,346 The amount of exports weren American vessels - - - -n foreign vessels - - - -Total . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,976,365 The arrivals were 81, and the clearances 94.

is rather a remarkable coincidence between the amount of exports and imports the past week.

John Smith the Younger. SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE. Louiseurg, N. C., August 23, 1847.

Of these, 70 were foreign vessels. The amount of imports is still in advance of last year. There

Louiseurg, N. C., August 23, 1847.

Dear Sir: The characteristic feature of this county, which has been inhabited for nearly a century, is that of a forest broken by an occasional farm. The villages are twenty-five to thirty miles distant, and owe their existence to the Court House. They are generally composed of a tavern or two, three or four stores and shops, as many ill-supported mechanics, with the residences of the lawyers and physicians, and a few gentlemen in easy circumstances, who live "in town" for the sake of society, or for the purpose of educating their children. The railroads have had no tendency to improve the condition of the country—on the contrary, their effect is held by many to be prejudicial. The stages and wagons, which formerly did the business of transportation and travel, furnished a market for the produce of the farmer, while the railroad confers no such incifarmer, while the railroad confers no such inci-dental benefit. How the Yankees manage to derive farmer, while the railroad conters no such indidental benefit. How the Yankees manage to derive
so much benefit from such "improvements," our unsophisticated people are unable to divine. I have
suggested that the rivers of this State might be
very easily improved by locks and dams, so that
steamboats might penetrate far into the interior.
But I am met by the objection, that such improvements are unnecessary, as we have no trade to carry
on upon them. If I suggest manufactures, the man
of business will laugh with incredulity at the
wild vagary. It is only persons of visionary
minds who dream of such things as likely to
come to pass. This is common sense. The people are right. There is no hope of better days until a radical change takes place—a change which
none here are willing to contemplate. Slavery is
wholly inconsistent with prosperity, enterprise,
and progress. The tendency always, after the
good lands are taken up, is to recede, to go down,
down.

The large planters here, generally, are sending
their slaves to the Southwest. They have in
truth become expensive to their owners, except in
districts of a very limited extent, which are well
adapted to tobacco. I have no doubt that the census of 1850 will show a great diminution in the
number of the slaves.

I have a costive pen, and will therefore con-

number of the slaves.

I have a costive pen, and will therefore con-

I have a costave projection of the present.
I am, respectfully, yours.
A NORTH CAROLINIAN. RELIEF TO IRELAND AND SCOTLAND .- The fol-

lowing is an estimate of the amount of contribu-tions sent by this country for the relief of the Irish and Scotch, from the 1st of January last,

Total in seven months - -1,050,000

# A DOMESTIC MARKETS.

From the Baltimore Patriot. BALTIMORE, August 3

O a 72 cents.

O a 72 cents.

A fair inquiry for pork—mess at \$15.25 a \$15.50; prins, \$12.25 a \$12.75. Mess beef, \$14 a \$14.50; No. 1, \$12.50 a \$13. Bason in moderate request; shoulders, is 6 1-d cents for good to prime parcels, 7 3-4 cents for rough locats; sides, 9 a 9 1-4 cents.

It cents; barrels, 10 a 10 haus, 9 a 11 cents. Lard, kegs, Heef Cuttle.—Prices ranged at \$2.25 to \$3.25 per cwt. on the hoof, equal to \$4.50 a \$9.25 nett, and averaging \$2.75 cross.

gross.—Sales of live at \$6.50 a \$7 per ewt. Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot-by Telegraph PHILADELPHIA, August 31.

ight.
A fair demand for wheat. Southern mixed at \$1.20. Prime
Jenesce is worth \$1.25 a \$1.28. About 10,000 bashels corn
lave been taken at 73 a 74 cents for good mixed, and 76 cents
for prime yellow. Outs at 45 cents. Rye at 90 a 92 cents.

# PUBLISHER'S NOTICES.

Agents and others who wish to send us fractional parts of a dollar, can now do so with-out increasing the postage, by remitting pre-paid post office stamps, which can now be obtained at

any post office.

The All communications relating to the business matters of the paper, &c., and particularly the names of subscribers, remittances, &c., should be addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher. addressed to L. P. Noble, Publisher.

To Orders are coming in daily for papers without the pay. No paper will be sent except the pay accompany the order. Funds may be sent at our the most taking care to have the letter put in an

risk, by mail, taking care to have the letter put in an envelope, and well sealed, directed, post paid, to the Publisher.

TMr. V. B. Palmer, at his newspaper agency, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Baltimore, is duly authorized to procure advertisements for

this paper.

Tr Agents and others, in sending names, are requested to be very particular, and have each let-ter distinct. Give the name of the Post Office, the

are desired, if the amount be considerable, to purchase of some bank a draft on New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. Smaller amounts may be transmitted by mail, observing, when convenient, to send large bills on New England, New York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore banks. Do not send certificates of denosite.

Agents will notice that we keep an account with each subscriber. Hence no accounts will be kept with the agents; and in transmitting moneys on which they are entitled to a commi will retain the amount of their commission, and, in all cases, forward the money with the names, so as to make the account even at each remittance.

Any clergyman who will procure four sub-

remitting moneys to the publisher of this paper to the following table, showing the rate of discount on uncurrent money in this city. We earnestly hope that those who send m deavor to send such bank bills as are at the lowest

Washington, D. C. -Baltimor Par. Philadelphia -New York city New York State New England do. New Jersey -Eastern Pennsylvanis do. Western Pennsylvania Virginia do. do. Indiana -Kentucky Tennessee Michigan do.

A GENCY for the prosecution of all kinds of Claims before Congress, Pensions, Bounty Lands, Balances of Pay
due Officers and Soldiers, Damages, &c., and before the different Departments of Government.
Sept. 2. S. A. PEUGH, Washington, D. C. DATENT AGENCY.—All matters connected with the A Fatent Office, Drawings, Specifications, &c., accurately and promptly prepared and attended to.

Aug. 26.

MISS AUGUSTA M. BILLING, having taken a room on E street, near Ninth, intends to open a school on the first Monday in September, for the thorough instruction of Misses in all the branches of an English education.

Miss B. will also, if required, give lessons in the Latin and French languages.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,

movement in Scotland.

The prices of the Reprints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and, while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English seader.

TERMS. TERMS.

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N. B. The postage on all these Periodicals is reduced by the late post-office law to about one-third the former rates, making a very important saving in the expense to mail subscribers.

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DALTIMORE DEPOSITORY for the agency and sale of rare and cheap Publications, No. 10 North street, Baltimore.—At this establishment, a variety of rare and cheap Books are for sale, among which are the following:
Powler's Works—embracing his Phrenology, Hereditary Descent, Love and Parentage, Matrimony, Phrenological Guide, Animal and Mental Physiology, Mrs. Fowler's Phrenology for Chiliren and Schools, Physiology do., Spursheim on Education, Fowler on the Improvement of Memory, Phrenological Journal, Phrenological Almanac, &c.

Combe's Works—embracing his Constitution of Man, Elements of Phrenology, Physiology, Digestion and Diet, &c.

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The National Era, Saturday Currier, Saturday Post, Neal's Gasette, New York Emporium, Booton Pilos, &c., at Publishers' Pilos, Ac., at Publishers' prices.

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The National Era, Saturusy Course; saturusy reas, Near's Gaactte, New York Emporium, Boston Pilot, &c., at Publishers' prices.

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April 22.

John Jolliffe, Attorney and Counsellor at Law. Office on the east side of Main, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. Collections carefully attended to. Refer to Thomas H. Mingr, Dr. Dr. G. Bailey, Neff & Brothing, Control of the Control of t

Invered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

DR. H. STARR'S Office, Liberty street, second door north of Fayette street, west side, Baltimore. April 29.

REE PRODUCE STORE, Wholesale and Retail, northwest corner of Fifth and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, (late Joel Fisher's). The subscriber, having procured a new stock of Dry Goods and Groceries, in addition to that purchased of Joel Fisher, all of which may be relied on as the product of Free Later, now offers them for sale at the above place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who place. He respectfully invites the patronage of those who place have been such as a constant of the free freedom of the patronage of the public generally. Heing the wholesale and retail agent of the American Free Produce Association, for the sale of the the American Free Produce Association, for the sale of the cotton goods manufactured by those associations, he will be prepared to furnish a greater variety of Dry Goods than has heretofore been offered at this establishment.

March 4—Im

County, and the State. ertificates of deposite.

scribers, and send us eight dollars, may have a fifth copy gratis for one year.

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L. P. NOBLE, Publisher

Miss B. will also, if required, give lessons in the Latin and French languages.

Her terms for English alone are from \$4 to \$8; for the other languages there will be an additional charge.

August 26.—tf

POREIGN PERIODICALS.— THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW an

BLACKWOOD'S EDINB'GH MAGAZINE,
The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The widespread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of a similar stamp now published, while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Whig, Tory, and Radical. "Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory, the "Edinburgh Review" Whig, and the "Westminster" Radical. The "North British" is of a more religious cast, being under the editorial supervision of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, Edinburgh, and Sir David Bsewster, and representing more particularly the Free Church movement in Scotland.

MAULDEN PERINE'S Earthenware Pottery, corner
Pine and Levington streets, Bultimore. All wares d
livered in any part of the city, free of cartage. April 29.

For the National Era.

RECOLLECTIONS OF COUNTRY LIFE, BY PATTY LEE. THE VILLAGE DOCTOR.

The last snow-drifts that whitened the hills The last anow-drifts that whitehed the hills of winter were slowly melting in the drizzling rain of a March morning—the yellow tassels of the buckeye and the delicate green of the lilacs began to make their appearance, giving promise of a beautiful and capricious successor, with lap full of primroses and violets—a voice like the singing of waters, and cheek tinted like the morn, whose coming wakes the beautiture of its expresses like coming makes the heart throw off its sorrows like garment, and awake to newness of life. The chickens that had come forth to "pick their scanty meal," walked soberly away to shelter themselves as they best could, while here and there an imprudent pullet might be seen, in the spirit of self-sacrifice characteristic of the mother, to gather her untimely brood beneath her outstretche wings, and "bide the peltings of the pitiless storm th the shed, the farmer bus repairing harness for the horses and yokes for the oxen, while the housewife, "wi' her needle and her shears, gar auld class look amaist as well

On the morning of which I speak, Willie and On the morning of which I speak, wither and I by especial favor were permitted to ride to school; and, though our conveyance was without cover, we thought ourselves singularly fortunate, and drew our little blankets about us with as much dignity as did Cæsar his mantle, at the base of Pompey's

As we entered the village, the stage-coach came dashing in at the opposite extremity, and was brought suddenly up, according to the driver's notions of propriety, before the tavern, designated by a large signboard, embellished by a clumsy head of Washington, under which was painted, in head of Washington, under which was painted, in bright yellow letters, American Inn, kept by John Bradley. As the coach door was opened, a short, plethoric man, who might have numbered some plethoric man, who might have numbered some twenty-five years, wearing a brown overcoat and whiskers of the same color, descended, and, followed by trunks and boxes, entered the reception room, apparently little disconcerted by the scruiny of the men and boys which the arrival of the village coach never fails to assemble. The following evening, Dr. T. F. Watson was tacked up near the retirefuel entrance of the American Inn. near the principal entrance of the American Inn, and Miss Caroline Bradley was seated in the par-lor, with her sharp freekled face almost hidden by rofusion of rough curls of the same color; for ugh she had used oils long and profusely, her hair persisted in maintaining its original brigh ness of color. Caroline, notwithstanding, had a serted for the last ten years that it grew constantly darker. Opposite the lady sat the Dr. himse with the evening paper in one hand, and carelessly coquetting with a beautiful little spaniel with the other, by way of filling up vacuities of conversation. Meanwhile, the good landlady might be seen on the back porch, baking and brewing as though in expectation of a royal deputation, ever and anon pansing to wine her brow with her appear. as though in expectation of a royal deputation, ever and anon pausing to wipe her brow with her apron, and stealing a glance through the parlor window, after which respite she renewed her labor with fresh vigor. Originally possessed of slight attrac-tions, Caroline Bradley saw with consternation the approach of her twenty-seventh summer; for though she had used every art and availed herselt of every gewgaw that she and her ingenious mother could devise, she had not yet attained the chiet end of woman—the securing of a husband. What marvel, then, that she had determined to break through every barrier that thrust itself between tions and Dr. Watson. True, she had pre viously offered every encouragement to the sing-ing master, a long, gaunt, toothless individual, by ten years her senior—a considerable portion of whose shanks were always distinctly visible be-tween his blue woollen socks and the extremity of his drab trowsers. Beside, the thin yello hair, already fallen off in patches, contrasted painfully with the dark, luxuriant curis of the was neglected, and Caroline less frequently war-

"The midsummer sun shines but dim, The fields strive in vain to look gay; But when I am happy in him, December's as pleasant as May."

The lady of the American Inn had intin to more than one of her neighbors the probabili-ty of losing Caroline, and how she would be per-plexed about help; and the young lady herself had written her name in the only book she pos-sessed, (Piracy on the High Seas,) Caroline B. Watson, but little as she supposed in anticipation; for the Dr. had not only said he admired red hair. but that freekles heightened the beauty of a fair complexion; and, moreover, that he should marry a lady who had arrived at years of discretion. Thus were things approximating the happy ter-minus, when the felicity of mother and daughter

Thus were things approximating the happy terminus, when the felicity of mother and daughter was completed by the invitation to Martha Hanson's wedding.

Alas for my feeble and unpracticed pen! it can never do justice to the brilliant assemblage that graced the big room of 'Squire Hanson on the above-mentioned occasion. There was Mary Lawson, in a white dress and pink sash, radiant with smiles and good humor; and there was Susan Lane, the school mistress, in plain black silk, her brown hair braided smoothly over her white forehead, and her somewhat pensive countenance lit up with more than ordinary pleasure. But I cannot stop to designate particularly. Among them, however, was one whose presence particularly shocked the nerves of Caroline Bradley—a little chubby, rosy-cheeked girl, with sparkling black eyes, and tresses deep as the wing of the raven, that fell in loose, natural ringlets over a neck and shoulders devoid of every other ornament. She was young, scarcely emerged from childhood, and her thin muslin dress, made in the simple fashion of a little girl, was scarcely adapted to the swelding the state of the same that the her thin muslin dress, made in the simple fashion of a little girl, was scarcely adapted to the swelling proportions of womanhood; but the naked arms escaping from the short, closely-fitting sleeve, and the low-necked dress revealing its snowy rivalry, and the short skirt making visible the daintiest foot and ankle, heightened the effect of her rural beauty. The daughter of a profligate and a drunkard, she had grown up to woman's estate with no dower but her beauty, her warm and ardent affections untrammeled by the cold cal-

estate with no dower but her beauty, her warm and ardent affections untrammeled by the cold calculations of judgment, her mind expanded only by the sunshine of a mother's love, and wedded to principle by the force of her true life. Such was Lily Fairbank. "And now had the marriage been blest by the priest, the revelry was now begun." "I'd thank you," said Miss Bradley, as in playing blindfold Lily was jostled rather against her, "I'd thank you, Miss Lily, to keep yourself off from me, if you did come honestly by your staggering!" Lily's brow grew mournful, and, spite of her efforts to keep them back, the choking tears would come. She would not have cared so much, but the Dr. heard it all. What would he think of her? Whatever he thought, turning to Caroline, but the Dr. heard it all. What would be think of her? Whatever he thought, turning to Caroline, he said, "I should like to know that little girl—will you favor me, Miss Bradley? "Not I, indeed," said that lady; if you knew as much about them as I do, you would not want to know them. I guess, if her father would pay all he owes at our bar, Lily would not have the scanty dress she has

bar, Lily would not have the scanty dress she has on."

"Who would not judge him worthy to be robbed, that sets his door wide open to a thief, and shows the felon where his treasure lies?" was the reply, but it was all opaque to Caroline. The Dr. was now caught in the loving embrace of Miss Brown, and, after kissing her with proper warmth, blinded of course. Though the girls tampered with the danger inordinately, the Dr. failed to catch them, notwithstanding the most earnest efforts, till, reaching a shadowy nook, the reverie of Lily was broken by a soft arm encircling her, and lips whispering something, as they were pressed to hers, that brought a deeper blush to her cheek than had ever burned beneath her dark locks before. Caroline grew restless, affected to be tired, and, appearing before the Dr. in bonnet and shawl, whispered something, to which he replied, "I have just relinquished that happiness in favor of Israel Tuningfork, the singing master;" whereupon, that gentleman smiled in a manner to reveal sundry broken snags, and, pushing back his yellow hair, brought his left arm to an acute angle, and disappeared. That night, Caroline's bark of hope went down; but, rallying as she reached the door of the American Inn, she took the bitter consolation to her heart, of saying to the singing master, as they surveyed the sign by moonlight, that T. F., she supposed, was for Tom Fool; at which funny saying they both laughed.

And if Lily's thin shawl was carefully adjust-

laughed.

And if Lily's thin shawl was carefully adjust-And it Lity's thin shawl was carefully adjusted at the climbing of every fence on her homeward way, and if her little hood was displaced, as she parted at the door of her cabin home with one from whom she had never parted till then, in such manner as made her heart flutter like a bird by the hawk frighted, why, reader, that has nothing to do with us, begging your pardon if I differ from you in opinion.

"THE POPE," says the London Times, "stands alone against fearful odds. He stands, to the shame of Christendom and of freedom, unsupported by any one of the great Powers of Europe." It would be well for the world if a few nd good men were near him, to stay up his with their counsel and encouragements.

The proprietor of a bone mill advertises in the Liverpool Journal, that "parties sending their own bones to be ground, will find their orders attended to with punctuality and death?"

RUSSIA-TURKEY-No. 5.

EFFECTS OF SLAVERY IN ANCIENT ROME, AND AMONG SARACENS AND TURKS.

The effects of serfdom in Russia are yet but partially developed. We see, indeed, many effects, just such as we usually find conjoined with the long continuance of slavery. In Turkey, not by reason of the longer continuance of the empire, but from its having risen with much greater rapidity than Russia, we find the destructive effects of it, associated with a religion naturally allied to alavery, developing themselves with much greater

The Turks possessed, in their efforts to acquire dominion, one great advantage, which was wanting to the Russians at the period when the latter became strong enough to strive for conquest. The invention of cannon and fire arms did not take place for more than a hundred years after the Turks became formidable. Their neighbors were as ignorant of the art of war as themselves, and even more so; while in physical strength they were inferior. Nations which would, under the were interior. Nations which would, under the guidance of right moral principles, have possessed that lower immortality of which we have spoken as a property possible to a nation—had died nationally, by the operation of the inherent principles of decay and decomposition belonging to false principles, among which Stavery was one.

"Greece under the Romans," or, as it is company called the Lower Every the had been properly called the Lower Every the had been monly called, the Lower Greek Empire, had been long experiencing the effect of such principles. Yet the remaining good principles which it possessed enabled it to maintain a much longer ex-

istence than the Saracenic empire was able to support in conflict with its enemies, internal and external. The caliphate lasted little over six nundred years, for a large part of its latter days in a tottering condition. And "the discovery of America may be used as a convertible date with that of extinction of the Saracen power in Western Europe." Hence its longest duration was but eight hundred years—not quite that. Wealth and conquest had effected for it all that they can do for national power; and the sure decayers, from their invertors with false principles. cadency, from their junction with false principles, had come two hundred years before the final extinction of the Arabic dominion. The Moslen empire of the Arabic dominion. The Mostem empire of the Saracens ceased, when they had attained wealth and extensive power, by a gradual but inevitable process. But the Turks, who had adopted the Mostem religion at a much later period, and who had not become effeminate by conod, and who had not become effeminate by con-quest and the acquisition of opulence, being ori-ginally a small body of poor, wandering horse-men,\* stepped in from their Scythian plains to assist in destroying the nations enervated by Ma-hometanism and talse systems of Christianity, in union with great wealth. The Saracens incorpounion with great wealth. The Saracens incorporated the principle of slavery with their system; trains of slaves belonged to them, but more particularly to their leaders. The Turks, in all their wars, regarded the captives as legitimately their slaves. They adopted the maxim of the old code of Paganism, that the life of the vanquished was forfeited, and that it was a favor, on the part of the victor, to change this fate to slavery. Occasionally, slavery could be prevented or avoided sionally, slavery could be prevented or avoided by ransom. They too, like the Saracens, made slaves of vast numbers of their fellow men. And this system produced, as it has done in some other conspicuous instances, a temporary strength, like the stimulating operation of intoxicating drinks. But to the result. The Turk, as rapid in his conquests almost as the Saracen, and his empire possessing the vast advantage of much more com-pactness, has fallen still more rapidly, and the enslaver has become the enslaved. He trembles before those Powers which he once menaced in the haughtiest tones of defiance and contempt. He who threatened to feed his horse with oats in He who threatened to feed his horse with oats in the church of St. Peter, now feels himself insecure in the church of St. Sophia. The Turkish men of distinction order their graves to be built on the Asiatic shore, lest their sepulchres should be profaned by the presence and tread of the descendants of those on whom their fathers once trampled. A false religion, and personal slavery, (its general attendant,) have poisoned, in five hundred years, the fountains of his power. As they sowed, so they have reaped. They sowed error; in the end, it has sprung up a crop of armed enemies for their destruction. They sowed slavery; they have become slaves themselves, without any the remotest hope of deliverance, but from the abandonment of their system. "Do men gather grapes

from thorns, or figs from thistles?" The western empire of Rome perished by united causes, of which slavery was one of the most effective. The Republic had come to an end five hundred years before, by the joint effects of the civil and service wars. We can distinctly trace some of the links by which slavery is connected with the Gothic and Vandalic, Avar and Hunnish overthrow. They are truly and graphically described in a recent number of a British period-

donment of their system. "Do men gather grapes

described in a recent number of a British periodical.† Let it be remembered, that about two-thirds of the population of the Roman empire were either slaves or manumitted persons without the rights of citizenship. Of the entire population, rather over one-third were slaves.

"On the other hand," remarks the reviewer to whom we have referred, "the system of Roman tactics rendered it necessary to procure military recruits of a degree of physical strength far above the average standard of mankind. When the population of the empire had been divided into two widely separated social classes, of wealthy citizens, and poor cultivators, serfs, or slaves, the supply of recruits furnished by the richest portions of the empire became very small. The danger of employing foreign barbarians, who remained isolated amidst an innumerable population, and surrounded by hundreds of walled towns, manned by their own municipal guards, was evidently less than that of intrusting legions of slaves with arms, and teaching them habits of combination and discipline. The servile wars, which inflicted a mortal wound on the Republic, would have been renewed, and would probably have soon destroyed the Empire."

Now, what is the moral explanation of the ne-

where the second of the Republic, would have been resecond, and would present head the forms of metal-physical, political, and social and every and the second of the Republic, would have been resecond, and would probably have so middle of the reman of the second of the Republic, would have been resecond to the second to the second of the reman of the second to the second of the reman of the second to the second of the reman of the second to the second of the reman of the second to the second of the reman of the second to the second of the reman of of the r

Zenta, in 1697. The writer says:

"With the origin of the Turks you are already well acquainted; and it would be superfluous, while I am addressing myself to you, to enumerate the various causes which combined to render them not only a respectable, but a formidable nation. But that vigor and persevering activity, which at the beginning of their history shone forth so conspicuously, and which at one time were tearing up every obstruction which checked the progress of their arms, have long since totally disappeared. At present they are an enervated, a superstitious, an ignorant, and a sluggish people—the declared enemy of the arts and sciences, and the firm opposer of every useful institution. Too stupid to comprehend, or too proud to learn, or

the declared enemy of the arts and sciences, and the firm opposer of every useful institution. Too stupid to comprehend, or too proud to learn, or too infatuated to be convinced, although they are surrounded on almost every side by civilized and enlightened nations, their attachment to opinions which are founded in folly, and upheld by prejudice, does not diminish."

"We feel inclined to investigate the cause whence such a blind, deep-rooted veneration originates. Is it occasioned by the natural disposition of the people? Surely not. Does it, then, arise from the vices of a Government which is peculiarly formed to deaden the faculties of the mind, and to cradicate the feelings of the heart? Much may, no doubt, be attributed to this influence; yet that wonderful degree of mental apathy and bodily indolence, which they have gradually allowed to overwhelm them, appears to me to be principally derived from a still more potent source. It is the ridiculous doctrines of their religion, (engrafted in a moment of enthusiasm, and cultivated and strengthened by the imposing arts of succeeding ages.) which, though first used as an instrument to excite, have been since employed as an engine to crush the restfess propensities of man." We have seen that the enslavement of their fellow men is a part of the doctrine of their religion. Is it, then, a part of the doctrine of their religions so widely dissimilar and opposite in its nature as Christianity is to Mahometanism?

W. A. ment of their fellow men is a part of the doctrine of their religion. Is it, then, a part of the doctrines of a religion so widely dissimilar and opposite in its nature as Christianity is to Mahom-W. A.

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1847. \* See Gibbon's account of their origin. † Blackwood for May, 1847, p. 607. ‡ Blackwood for October, 1844, p. 531.

For the National Era

Mr. Editor: In a letter from your Baltimore correspondent, dated July 19th, I observe an account of the formation of a Phrenological Society in that city, holding its meetings on Friday evening and Sunday afternoon. The writer also remarks, that they who would attend the Sunday meetings, in defiance of such individuals and associations as plead for a more rigid observance of the Subbath day will prod to eal into everying a con-Sabbath day, will need to call into exercise a con-

PHRENOLOGY.

siderable amount of "moral courage." I never before knew that men needed "moral ourage," in their endeavors to set at nought the institutions of religion, nor that exhortations were required to induce them to show those institutions less respect than is now allowed them. It cer-tainly sounds strange, after religious teachers have said so much to induce men to practice a moral boldness in adhering to what God has commanded and conscience approves, even though every missile of reproach should be hurled against them, to hear now other men, in the use of similar phrases, exhorting to show "moral courage" in disregarding the feelings of the religious portions of the community, and desecrating hours held sa-cred by the wisest and best men in all ages. Without designing to show any disrespect to your correspondent, I would be permitted to in-quire whether it does not more become "reformers," of every name and grade, to maintain the authority of these institutions, as absolutely es-sential to the effectual working of their own plans. It would seem as if any man, tolerably versed in the history of our race, must need no argument to show him that any reform which does not set out from Christianity, both as to its principles and its ordinances, will be of no avail for the well-being of men. And more: that such a reform

needs to carry along with it the spirit of Christianity, whether shown in its world-embracing charity or its reverence for the commands of God. placing such far above all human creeds and establishments. That an investigation of laws existing in the human economy, and an explosion of absurdities, however time-honored, in former theories, will be for the progress and happiness of the race, we believe. But we may still be allowed to question whether these are appropriate topics for Sabbath-

learned from his letters to admire could think that the teachings of the Bible had been misunderstood upon this subject, and that Sabbath observances had been in all times a vagary of superstition. If, then, this day does differ from others, and should be differently spent, how, and in what respects? Is it not in this particular that on this day God has commanded that men should withdraw from their usual occupations, and devote it to attendance upon his worship, or to meditation and study upon themes which concern their duties to him, and their own souls' eternity? I hope your correspondent is Christian enough to their duties to him, and their own souls' eternity? I hope your correspondent is Christian enough to admit this; and if so, let me ask him, and others like him, to consider seriously whether it is consistent with this purpose to superadd, as appropriate subjects to discuss on the Sabbath day, to such as relate to the "spiritual relations" of men, those which concern their "physical, social, and intellectual" relations. This is throwing the door open too widely. It admits to the arena of debate all the forms of metaphysical, political, and social controversy. Ere long, the Phrenologist, the Fourierite, the Whig, the Democrat, will range against each other, and disturb the quiet of God's sanctified day with political and other controversies. Why, sir, the ends contemplated in such a

the period when the decadency of their power began, which may be dated from the battle of Zenta, in 1697. The writer says:

"With the origin of the Turks you are already well acquainted; and it would be superfluous, while I am addressing myself to you, to enumerate the various causes which combined to render them not only a respectable, but a formidable nation. But that vigor and persevering activity, which at the beginning of their history shone forth so conspicuously, and which at one time were forth so conspicuously, and which at one time were tearing up every obstruction which checked the progress of their arms, have long since totally disappeared. At present they are an enervated, a superstitious, an ignorant, and a sluggish people—the declared enemy of the arts and sciences, and streets you will see puddles of water, or spots of black mud, where the dish-water has been thrown from the windows and doors; and certain effluvia, not quite so fragrant as oil of rose, continually salute the olfactories, from these nurseries of dis-

court time; but the country people seem to think the honor of their presence in the town is sufficient, without paying \$800 or \$1,000 for the water which the townsmen may drink during the year.

I think I may safely challenge any one to find a similar example of sluggishness in any Northern village that contains as many as half a dozen houses. And the picture I have drawn is, I believe not only true of Pout Tokacca but in the lieve, not only true of Port Tobacco, but, in the main, is a picture of many other towns and vil-

lages in the slaveholding States. GOLD PEN. Yours, &c., For the National Era. THE SABBATH.

> BY THEODORIC. Sweetly blow the gentle breezes On the Sabbath morn, Religion's pleasure calmly seizes On the sinuer, poor, forlorn.

Tis now while bees sport mid the flowers, Humming hymns of praise, Earth refreshed by gentle showers; 'Tis the happiest of days.

Sing hosannas, praise re-echo, To the triune God; Life is given, life is taken, At his sovereign nod. In his courts, go worship him— Consolation find; He alone can cure your sorrows, Heal your wretched mind. Raise the hymn of praise to God,

"Tis an incense sweet;
An offering from a faithful heart—
The sacrifice is meet. Raise your thoughts to God above, Frankly to him pray; Full of faith, and full of love— How blest the Sabbath day!

For the National Era. A GENUINE REVIVAL OF RELIGION.

Such a work of God is greatly needed. We talk of our measures for the salvation of our na tion from destruction; we hold our convention we deliberate, propose, suggest, and resolve. All very well; but unless God himself interpose and rescue us, we are a ruined people.

How will God save us? He will do it by the

agency of the Holy Spirit, in giving efficacy to truth, as presented by human instrumentality. Ministers of the Gospel will be girded up to Ministers of the Gospel will be girded up to preach the whole Gospel. They will be delivered from the time-serving calculations, how far they can go and not render themselves unpopular, and lose caste among their equals and teachers.

The professed people of God will as fully sustain those who preach boldly against slavery, and who as citizens vote as if they mean what they

day discussions.
Your correspondent, without doubt, believes that this day differs from others, and ought to be differently employed. I should be very sorry to the target of target o

when in secret they kneel down to pray, but also when in public they stand up to vote.

In the midst of such revivals, we should hear confessions to men like the following: "My brethren, do forgive me that I so cruelly wounded your feelings when I opposed that faithful minister of the Gospel, and procured his dismission, because he would preach and pray and write and talk and vote against slavery?" Unto God such confessions as the following would be made: "O Lord, forgive me, that in any way I have given my influence to sustain the system of making market of my fellow-men, for whom Jesus Christ died."

I entreat all Christians to pray continually that God will grant us a revival. Get low in the dust before him, and entreat for so great a blessing.

SELECTIONS.

From the Philadelphia Sun. SHOCKING CASE OF TORTURE,

The following sketch of a case of torture, which The following sketch of a case of torture, which may appear as incredible as it is horrible, is true in all its particulars:

A short time since, a lady, who moves in the highest circles of society in this city, thought she had reason to believe that a colored girl, employed in her family as a domestic, had pilfered various small articles about the house. One morning, the lady drew from the Philadelphia Bank the sum of \$22, in four five-dollar notes, and the rest in silver. She carefully wrapped the money in the corner of her handkerchief, and for safety pinned it inside the bosom of her dress, which she carefully placed in the wardrobe, and put on her dishabille, and proceeded to look after her household.

Several hours elapsed, when, all at once, she be-thought herself of her twenty-two dollars, which she had laid upon her bureau top; and, in breath-less haste, ascended to the chamber to get it; but

ess haste, ascended to the chamber to get it, but it was nowhere to be found. "That black jade has stolen the money," ejaculated the suspicious woman.

She then hastened to the landing of the stairs.

and called out, at the top of her voice—
"Hetty! Hetty! come here, you black huzzy."
In the twinkling of an eye, the half-frightened daughter of Ethiopia was on the stairs.
"What did you do with the money, you black into decile?"

"What did you do with the money, you black imp of the devil?"
"I didn't take no money," replied the little girl, trembling from head to foot.
"Will you tell me a lie, you huzzy! Fil learn you! Walk into the nursery there."
The little girl obeyed the will of her mistress, and presently both were in that nursery. The girl was stripped of clothing, from head to foot; and the mistress, with all the fury of a maniac, scarified her back with the thin end of a cowskin.
Tortured to madness, the girl made several desperate, though vain, attempts to jump from the window, to escape the lash of her cruel tormentor. Finally, she said she stole the money, and, being afraid that she would be found out, threw the sil-

afraid that she would be found out, threw the silver down a well, and put the notes in a rat hole in the vault. The rat hole was searched, but the notes could not be found. The husband now arrived home, and, after pa-

tiently hearing the statement of affairs, spoke at first kindly to the little girl, and she told him a different story. He became vexed, and applied the lash to her quivering back. The blood ran freely, and the sufferer implored for mercy. She was afraid to deny the theft; but her obduracy in telling so many lies to hide it was a matter of surprise. Night at last came, and a young man, a relative of the family, returned to supper. He was made acquainted with the facts, and he thought of a plan which would bring the delinquent to a proper sense of her duty. After the family had taken their evening repast, he ascend-ed to the room where the half naked, bleeding girl was imprisoned, and asked her what she had done with the stolen money?
"Why," said the crying child, "I threw part

down the well, and gave the notes to a poor wo-man, who lives over the way, in — street."

A messenger was dispatched, but the woman had been very sick for three weeks, and she, as well as her attendant, denied all knowledge of receiving the money. The young man took a bed-cord, and making a slip-knot on one end, put the noose around the girl's neck, and said:
"Come along! you black devil, you! you shall

be hung."
She followed after him, like a sheep going to slaughter; and, whilst he was fastening the rope to the handrail of the stairs, preparatory to pitch her over, she said: "I have but one request to make."
"What is that?" replied the pretended hang-

Why, that you will let me say my prayers before This unaffected response operated very feelingly upon the nerves of the young man, and he relinquished his undertaking. Some time after, on the same evening, it was thought expedient to send for an alderman. The worthy functionary came, and heard the com-

plaint, but, there being no positive evidence that the girl was really guilty, refused to send her to The next morning, the lady of the house resolved to proceed to the Mayor to ask his advice on the subject, and, in taking her walking dress from the wardrobe, she discovered her handkerchief, with the money in one corner, dangling from the part where she had pinned it the day before. Her visit to the Mayor was of course sus-

many lies respecting the disposal of the money— and all, too, by a woman whose elevated position in society, and whose general character for piety, should have at least induced her to adopt less ob-jectionable measures, for the sake of honesty and

> From the Saturday Evening Post. THE LONDON TIMES.

Readers of newspapers see frequent allusions, especially in the foreign news, to the "London Times," the "Times," the course taken by it upon Times," the "Times," the course taken by it upon any important question, &c., as if it was a matter of more than usual importance which side of any English controversy it espoused. It is so; the "Times" is the great organ of the Conservative party of Great Britain, and its course generally shadows forth the Conservative policy. The "Times," however, has not been always Conservative; it was once Liberal in its politics. The change was very sudden; the public had no idea of its being contemplated, as no indications of it of its being contemplated, as no indications of it were seen in its columns. It took all hands, even were seen in its columns. To took air inning, even to the editors, by surprise. The manner in which the announcement was made to those most partic-ularly interested is thus described by a cotempo-rary. It is one of the "coolest" things that was

ever done:

"The then editors, Messrs. Barnes and Ba "The then editors, Messrs. Barnes and Bacon—
the ablest ever connected with that press, and both
since dead—together with all its Parliamentary
reporters, were invited on a certain day to breakfast with Mr. Walter, the proprietor. The breakfast over, Mr. Walter addressed all present, and
stated that it was feared that if the Times persisted in its then radical course, a revolution in
England would be inevitable; and therefore he had
determined and gravies that from that time for England would be inevitable; and therefore he had determined and promised that from that time forward the course of the paper should be changed; and he had called together its conductors, to announce his determination, and ask their co-operation! All were taken by surprise; and all, with the solitary exception of Francis Bacon, gave notice of their determination to withdraw, and did withdraw from the paper, but very soon returned to it! The sale of the Times on the day of that preskfast exceeded eleven thousand, but within a breakfast exceeded eleven thousand, but within a week its sales fell off to a fraction over four thousand! We all know the result. The Conserva-

sand? We all know the result. The Conservatices of the whole nation came to its support, and
consequently it became what it now is, the leading paper of the world, and the most profitable."

"All, with one exception, gave notice at once of
their determination to withdraw, and did withdraw"—how honorable to human nature that
reads—"but very soon returned to it." Ah, those
buts—they are ever and eternally spoiling the
pretty pictures of this world—they "returned to
it." and the only change was, that the editors
substituted the word Tory for the word Whig in
their eulogies, and the reporters looked at everything through Tory instead of Whig spectacles,
and in a short time the whole concern glided on
as harmoniously in the new channel as it ever had and in a short time the whole concern ginded on as harmoniously in the new channel as it ever had in the old. Rather a pitiful aspect of human na-ture, this. It proves that John Bull, as well as Brother Jonathan, is governed too much by the "almighty dollar."

> From the Cork Southern Reporter THE WAR SHIP OF PEACE. BY SAMUEL LOVER.

Sweet land of song, thy harp doth hang
Upon the willows now,
While famine's blight and fever's pang
Stamp misery on thy brow;
Yet, take thy harp and raise thy voice,
Though faint and low it be,
And let thy sinking heart rejoice
In friends still left to thee.

Look out, look out, across the sea
That girds thy emerald shore,
A ship of war is bound for thee,
But with no warlike store:
Her thunder sleeps—tis Mercy's breath
That watts her o'er the sea;
She goes not forth to deal out death,
But bears new life to thee.

Thy wasted hand can scarcely strike
The chords of grateful praise;
Thy plaintive tone is now unlike
Thy voice of pronder days;
Yet, even in sorrow, tuneful still
Let Erin's voice proclaim
In bardic praise, on every hill,
Columbia's glorious name.

Those beautiful lines, kindly forwarded to us by a val-ned friend in New York, were written by our gifted coun-ryman, Samuel Lover, on the occasion of the departure of the United States ship of war "Macedonian," from that city, with a free cargo of breadstuffs for Ireland.—D. E. Post.

WADLEIGH'S TRIAL FOR SLEEPING IN Justice Winslow. What do you know about Wad-

leigh's sleeping in meeting?

Witness. I know all about it; 'taint no secret, I guess.

Justice. Then tell us all about it; that's just what we want to know.

Witness—(scratching his head.) Well, the long and the short of it is, John Wadleigh is a hardworking man; that is, he works mighty hard doing nothing—and that's the hardest work there is done. It will make a feller sleep quicker than poppy leaves. So it stands to reason that Wadleigh would naterally be a very sleepy sort of person. Well, the weather is sometimes naterally considerable warm, and Purson Mondy's sermons.

done. It will make a feller sleep quicker than poppy leaves. So it stands to reason that Wadleigh would naterally be a very sleepy sort of person. Well, the weather is sometimes naterally considerable warm, and Parson Moody's sermons is sometimes rather heavy-like.

Justice. Stop, stop! No reflections upon Parson Moody; that is not what you were called here for.

Witness. I don't cast no reflections on Parson Moody I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting; and it's my opinion, especially in warm weather, that sarmons that are heavy-like, and two hours long, naterally have a tendency—

Justice. Stop, stop, I say! If you repeat any of these reflections on Parson Moody. I was only telling what I know about John Wadleigh's sleeping in meeting.

Justice. Well, go on and tell us all about that. You weren't called here to testify about Parson Moody.

Witness. That's what I am trying to do, if you wouldn't keep putting me out. And it's my opinion, in warm weather, folks is considerably apt to sleep in meeting, especially when they get pretty tired. I know I find it pretty hard work to get by seventhly and eighthly in the sermon myself; but if I once get by there, I generally get into a kind owaking train again, and make out to weather it. But it isn't so with Wadleigh; I've generally noticed, that if he begins to gape at seventhly and eighthly, it's a gone goose with him before he gets through tenthly, and he has to look out for another eroprof pro his head somewhere, for his incek isn't stiff enough to hold it up. And from tenthly up to hold it up. And from tenthly up a to first fenough tenthly, and he has to look out for another eroprof pro his head somewhere, for his neck isn't stiff enough tenthly, and he has to look out for another eroprof pro his head somewhere, for his neck isn't stiff enough tenthly, and he has to look out for another eroprofit he head somewhere, for his neck isn't stiff enough tenthly, and he has to look out for another eroprofit his designed to be all the plans er prop for his head somewhere, for his neck isn't stiff enough to hold it up. And from tenthly up to sixteenthly he's as dead as a door nail, till the amen brings the people up to prayers, and Wadleigh comes up with a jerk, just like opening a

Jack-knife.

CENTRAL AGENCY for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publi Cations, No. 22 Spruce street, New York.—The subscriber, as Agent of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, would inform the friends of the cause that he has made arrangements with the publishers of standard works on American Slavery, whereby he will be enabled to keep on hand, for such at wholesale and retail, a full supply of the Anti-Slavery literature of this country. There can be no doubt, that if the Truth, as it has been set forth by the advocates of emancipation, can be brought before the minds of our fellow-citizens, the most zatisfactory results will be produced; and it is earnestly hoped that the facilities afforded by the establishment of this new Anti-Slavery Depository will be suitably appreciated and improved.

It is not deemed best to comprise in this advertisement a complete catalogue of the Books, Pamphlets, Tracts, Engravings, &c., now on hand. Such a list will probably be prepared and extensively circulated in the Spring. It may, however, be well to say, that among a large assortment of Publications may be found the following:

Memoir of Rev. Charles T. Torrey; Voices of Freedom, by Whittier, last edition; Liberty Minstrel, by G. W. Clark last edition; Burnes on American Slavery; Discussion between Rice and Blanchard; Home, written in prison, by C. T. Torrey; Unconstitutionality of Slavery, by Spooner; Narrative of Lewis and Milton Clarke; Reproof of the American Church; Condensed Bible Argument, by a Virginian; Alvan Stewart's Argument; Winons, the Brown Maid of the South; the American Board and Slaveholding, by Rev. W. W. Patton; German Anti-Slavery Almanac for 1847; Liberty Almanaes and Tracts, by the thousand, hundred, dozen, or single copy, &c.

It is confidently hoped that no friend of Human Rights, or a visit to New York, will think of leaving the city without supplying himselt with a quantity of our Publications. Orders from all parts of the country, enclosing the cash, and specifying ho

Jan. 7. Publishing Agent, No. 22, Spruce street.

A MERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY REPORTER.—The subscribers to this monthly paper are
informed that its publication was suspended on account of
the illness of the editor, Rev. A. A. Phelps, and his absence
in the West Indies. Should the Reporter be resumed, subscribers who have paid in advance will be supplied; and it
this is not done, the money will be refunded, on application
to the Business Agent of the Society.

WILLIAM HARNED,
Aug. 12. 22 Spruce street, New York.

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of
48 closely prin'ed pages, p. epared with great care by a
master hand, and illustrated by several engravings, designed

THE LIBERTY ALMANAC FOR 1847 is a pamphlet of 48 closely printed pages, p. epared with great care by a master hand, and illustrated by several engravings, designed and executed expressy; for this work. In order to give the widest possible circulation to this valuable Anti-Slavery document, the wholesale price has been reduced to the following rates: 250 copies, or upwards, at 330 per thousand; 100 st 200 copies, or upwards, at 330 per thousand; 100 st 200 copies, at \$3.50 per hundred; 50 copies for \$2; 25 copies for \$1, &c.

All orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the convexage by which they are to be forwarded.

an orders must enclose the cash, and should designate the conveyance by which they are to be forwarded. Also for sale, Rademacher's German Liberty Almanac for 1847; with a large variety of Anti-Slavery Books, Tracts, En gravings, &c., at the Depository of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, No. 5 Spruce street, by Jan. 7. WILLIAM HARNED. Jan. 7. WILLIAM HARNED.

BIGELOW & PEUGH, General Agents for the recovery of claims before Congress and the Executive Departments also, for procuring Patents for new inventions.

Office, corner of E and Seventh streets, Washington, D. C. Jan. 7.

TO PERSONS OUT OF WORK.—A rare chance for turning not only pennies, but dollars, is offered in the retail of the National Era. Apply at No. 10 North street Baltimore. April 29. pended.
Thus, it will be seen that a poor little friend-less colored girl, honest as the sun which darkened less colored g

NEW MILLINERY.—Miss Morley will this day oper style, among which are—shirred crape bonnets, Rutland and pedal braid bonnets, China pearl and fine English straws gimps and lace Neapolitans, Veronica bonnets, (a new article; Buena Vista and Coburg straws, French lace straws, (very superior), children's bonnets of every description, French lawns and drawn silk bonnets; China pearl, gimp, Florence braid, and Leghorn flats. Also, ribands, caps, and flowers, wreaths for the May balls, roses, and japonicas.

Straw and Neapolitan bonnets repaired in a superior manner. aer.
Penn. avenue, near Ninth street. May 13.—tf

NO. 37 CHEAPSIDE.—J. D. Armstrong & Thornton, Tobacco and Cigar Warehouse. Tobacco in large and small packages; Cigars in packages of 50, 100, 125, and 250.

April 29.—tf April 29.—tf

MEMOIR OF REV. ELIJAH P. LOVEJOV, with an Introduction, by John Quincy Adams—the cheapest Anti-Slavery book in the United States. A few hundreds of this excellent and interesting work are now for sale at the Anti-Slavery Depository, New, York. It contains nearly 400 pages of reading matter, nearly put up in paper covers, and is offered at the very low price of fifteen cents per copy, or \$1.50 per dozen; half bound, with muslin backs, at 20 cents single, or \$2 per dozen. At such prices, it cannot be expected that these books will remain long on hand. Those friends who wish to obtain them, for sale or for gratuitous distribution, will please send their orders without delay, addressed to WILLIAM HARNED, July 22.

22 Spruce street, New York.

ett mat tagee books will remain long on hand. Those friends who wish to obtain them, for sale or for gratuitous distribution, will please send their orders without delay, addressed to WILLIAM HARNED,
July 22. 22 Spruce street, New York.

THOMAS BUTLER, Boot and Shoe Maker, may still be found at his old stand, No. 225 Pratt street, Baltimore, prepared to manufacture the cheapest and best work, for ladies or gentlemen.

Removal.—The Rooms of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the American Missionary Association, with the Depository for the sale of Anti-Slavery Publications, the Reading Room, and Agency for the National Era, have been removed from No. 5 to No. 22 Spruce street, New York, where all persons having business with either of the Societies, or otherwise interested in the cause, are respectfully invited to call. Letters on business, designed for the office, should be directed as above.

New York, May 17, 1847.

New York, May 17, 1847.

Office Agent.

New York May 17, 1847.

Office Agent.

New BOOKS, at the Anti-Slavery Depository, 22 Spruce street, New York.

Martin Lundy—316 pages, 12mc; bound in muslin; with a portrait by Warner, and a beautiful colored may of California, Texas, Mexico, and part of the United States; including his journeys to Texas and Mexico, and a notice of the Revolution in Hayti. Price 75 cents.

Facts for the People—a pamplilet of 142 pages—a compilation from the writings of hon. William Jay, Hon. J. R. Giddings, J. G. Palfrey, and others, on the relations of the United States Government to Slavery, and embracing a history of the Mexican War, its origin and objects. By Loring Moody, of Boston, Massachusetts. Price 22 cents.

The Young Man—or Lectures for the Times. By Rev. William W. Fatton, Hartford, Connectiout. 214 pages, 12mo, bound in muslin. Frice 62 1-2 cents.

Argument on Sectarianism—by Gerrit Smith—an octave pamplet of 38 pages. Price 12 1-2 cents.

Picture of Slavery—for Youth—by the author of "the Brauded Hand," &c., 35 pages, 12mo, with several engraving

tal.

No. 2. Facts for the People of the Free States.

No. 3. Catechism of the Mexican War.

No. 4. Shall we give Bibles to 3,000,000 of American Slave.

For sale, as above, by WILLIAM HARNED,

July 22. 22 Spruce street, Agent.

July 22.

22 Spruce street, Agent.

BIRNEY, WINANS, & CO., importers and wholesale
of dealers in Drugs and Chemicals, manufacturers of Pat
ent Ætna Matches, Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussiar
Blue, Fancy Soaps, Perfumery; Blue, Black, and Recorluks; dealers in Fancy Notions, importers of Cigars, &c.
Warehouse and Deppt at the southeast corner of Lower
Market and Sycamore streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

D. BIRNEY. TYPE AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.—The subset ber has taken the Type Foundry lately occupied be Measrs. Cockcroft & Overend, No. 59 Gold street, in the cit of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive wt:

of New York, and will attend to all orders he may receive wi'll punctuality and despatch. All the type manufactured by th subscriber will be hant cost, and of good metal and finish and he will furnish all kinds of Printers' Materials of the bes quality, at the usual prices.

Mr. J. A. T. Overend (late of the firm of Cockcroft & Overend) has been employed to superintend the manufacturing department for the subscriber.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms.

Jan. 7. ROBERT TAYLOR.

Old type will be received in payment on the usual terms. Jan. 7.

PAND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURN ISHING DEPOTS. AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' FURN ISHING DEPOTS. Swarded the gold and silver medial, four first premium, and two highest honors, at the National, the Massachusetts, the New York, and Pennsylvania Exhibitions, respectively, for the most splendid colored Daguerreotypes and best apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of apparatus and stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 126 Chesnut street; Bottom, 75 Court and 58 Hanover streets; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore street; Washington, Pennsylvania avenue; Petersburg, Virginia, Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Wainut, and 176 Main street; Saratoga Springs, Broadway: Paxis, 127 Visille Rue du Temple; Liverpool, 32 Church street.

\*\*CRECTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No.

Paris, 127 Vieille Rue du Tempie; Liverpois, 32 Onates Street.

CROTON HOTEL—On strict Temperance principles, No. 142 and 144 Broadway, New York; by May 6.—tf J. LELAND MOORE.

J. HALL, No. 8 Entair street, opposite the Eutaw House, Baltimore, is prepared to make Wood Cuts, Brand Dies, Seals, Letters, &c. Drawings excuted. April 29.

BERS'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, Third street, north of Pernsylvania avenue, and near the Railroad Deptot, Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—tf

Washington City. Prices to suit the times. April 29.—If

CHARLES PHILLIPS, Bellhanger, Locksmith, and Smith
Cin General, may be found at the old stand, No. 113
Front street, opposite the Stone Tavern, Baltimore. Bells
put up in the country at the shortest notice, and on the most
approved plan.

PICHARD MASON, Fushionable Boot and Shoe Maker,
has permanently located his establishment in the Washington Hall Building, No. 5 South Front street, near Baltimore street, where he is prepared to serve old or new customers, out the most favorable terms, and with despatch.

April 29.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ON THE SEVENTH OF DECEMBER NEXT,

THE UNITED STATES REPORTER,

A Daily Journal of Government, Legislative, and General News.

support.

VII. The General News of the Day will be given in a condensed form, with industry and attention.

Such is a brief view of what the "UNITED STATES REPORTER" is designed to be. All the plans and arrangements have been well matured, and the hope is confidently cherishing the control of the properties of the United States Reporter" will prove itself an energetic, industrious, dignified, and perfectly independent journal. It will have no party views—no political biss. The proprietor, by the terms of his contract with the Senate of the United States, is bound to the condition that "the paper shall contain no political dissussions except the debates." It will be a vehicle of neuros—not the organ of any set of opinions. The grand aim of the subscriber is to establish at the seat of Government a faithful and prompt reporter of all serts of intelligence—a responsible agent, on which the politician, the business man, the manufacturer, the mechanic, and every one in-rerested in the affairs of Congress and the Government, may rely at all times with implicit confidence.

It is believed that the establishment of such a reliable journal of intelligence, on terms which place it within the reach of the great masses of the people, at the commencement of what promises to be a most interesting and eventral period in the history of Congressional proceedings, will be regarded with favor by all classes of the community; and, having thus stated his objects, the subscriber respectfully solicits a liberal and general support from the enlightened public of the United States.

The "United States Reporter" will be printed on a large and handsome sheet, and issued every morning, except Sandan and sandans and sandans every morning, except Sandan handsome sheet, and issued every morning, except Sandan handsome she

In connection with the Jaily paper, there will be issued from the same establishment,

THE MIRROR OF CONGRESS.

This publication will contain exclusively the Reports of the Proceedings and Debates of the Congress of the United States. It will be issued semi-weekly, in an elegant quarto form, throughout the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished to subscribers at the rate of two dollars for the long session, and one dollar for the short session. It is believed that this great national work will be deemed indispensable in the library of every public institution, politician, and professional man, throughout the country; and that it will be regarded by the great mass of the people as the very best political text book for their own instruction and that of their children.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT. IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Throughout the sessions of Congress, Extras will be issued from the Office of the "United States Reporter," containing the reports of all such debates as may possess particularly exciting interest.

All newspapers throughout the United States who publish this Prospectus once a week from this date till the meeting of Congress, will be entitled to an exchange with the "United States Reporter," and will be placed on the list of those to whom the Extras will be despatched.

All subscriptions and communications to be post paid, addressed "J. A. Houston, United States Reporter, Washington, D. C." IMPROVED LARD OIL.—No. 1 Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2 for Woodless of the Woodle

IMPROVED LARD OIL.—No. I Lard Oil, for Lamps; No. 2, for Woollens and Machinery—in good shipping order. The following letter speaks of its quality:

"I have made full trial of the No. 2 Lard Oil, which I purchased of thee, and am happy to state that I can speak decidedly in its praise. I have used it on wood of different grades, from the common or native to the full-blood merino, in the process of manufacturing cloth, and find it a better article of No. 2 than I have at any time heretofore used. I have also found it equally excellent in lamps for shop lights."

For sale by

THOMAS EMERY, Lard Oil Manufacturer,

June 24.

No. 33 Water street, Cincinnati, Ohie.

OHN G. WILMOT, Paper Hanger and Upholsterer, No. 36 Baltimore street, near holliday street, is prepared to do all kinds of Paper Hanging and Upholstering, at the shortest notice. Superior Venitian Blinds made to order; also, Husk, Moss, and Hair Mattresses. Country merchants supplied on very reasonable terms.

April 29.

THE Proprietors of the Gay street Chair Ware Rooms would inform their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand a very isplendid assortment of Parlor and other Chairs, comprising mahogany, maple, walnut, and a variety of imitation wood colors. They would request persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment for most supposed of the colors. They would repuest persons disposed to purchase to give them a call, as their assortment is not surpassed, if equalled, by any establishment in the city. They would also inform shipping merchants, that they have also on hand Shipping Chairs of all kinds; also, Bronze, Split Cane, Cane Seats, Tops, Chair Stuff, &c.; all which they are willing to sell on most accommodative trons. Battimore, April 22.

Worthing Ton G. SNETHEN, (late Solicitor of the general Land Office), Altrony and Connection at Luo, Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the Manufacturer, and Connected and Manufacturer, and Connected of Maryland, Virginia, and

Western Land Office, Attorney and Counsellor at Long. Washington, D. C., practices in the Supreme Court of the United States, and in the courts of Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia; and acts as Agent for persons having business with Congress, the War, Treasury, Navy, and General Post Office Departments, the General Land Office, Pension Office, Office of Indian Affairs, Patent Office, &c. Feb. 11.—4t WINONA AND THE FANATIC.—These inter W and thrilling tales, by a citizen of the South, illustrative of the influence of slavery on Southern society, can be procured of James Alcorn, at the Liberty Rooms, No. 46 North Fifth street, Philadelphia; of Edward Harwood, Cincinnati; and at the Anti-Slavery Depositories in Boston, New York, Albany, and Utica. Winons, 12 1-2 cents; the Fanatic, 10 cents. Liberal discounts to wholesale buyers.

April 29.—tf

STANLEY MATTHEWS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cincinnati. Office on Main street, below Columbia, over the office of the Washington Insurance Co. Jan. 7.

GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calculations of the Calculation of the Calculatio GREAT BED AND MATTRESS DEPOT, 35 South Calvert street.—On hand, and made to order, every known size and shape of Feather Beds, Boisters, and Pillows, in any quantity, and of such quality as has won for the subscriber the justly merited name of keeping the best, sweetest, and cheapest feather beds in all Baltimore. Also on hand, and made to order, all sizes of Hair, Moss, Husk, Wool, Cotton, and Straw Mattresses and Palliases. In store, a large assortinent of newest patterns Paper Hangings, suitable for parlors, halls, dining rooms, chambers, &c. Paper Hanging done at a moment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the market.—Among them are a large number of Chance & Morrage and the strengt of the strengt and covered whething.

ment's notice. Upholstering done in all its branches.

N. B. Prices low, terms cash, and one price asked.

April 29.—tf

A LOT OF GUNS, the largest and best selected in the Son's make, so celebrated for strong and correct shooting. They can be stripped and examined, and, after a fair trial, should they not prove to be as represented, they can be exchanged. A great variety of everything appertaining to the business. Blunt & Sims's celebrated siz-sholters, at reduced prices, together with a large assoriment of Phiols, of various patterns. Rifles made to order at the shortest notice, and sold low for cash.

April 29.—tf 65 South street, one door north of Praft.

Will.LIAM BIRNEY, Unclimati, Ohio, Altorney at Law, the Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Decels for the States of Vermont and Commissioner to take Depositions and Acknowledgments of Decels for the States of Vermont and Commedicate, offers his services for the collection of claims in the Federal and State courts of Ohio, and in the courts of Hamilton county. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

CREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Lacontinues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgicial County. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

CREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Lacontinues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgicial County. Office on Eighth street, two doors west of Main, opposite the Methodist Book concern.

CREAT Reduction in the Price of Dentistry.—Dr. Lacontinues to perform all operations pertaining to Surgicial Dentistry, in a style that cannot be surgicial Dentistry, in a style that publicate and Dentistry of the Brit

DR. JOHN ROSE, Botanic Physician, and Practitioner
of Electro-Magnetism, may be found at his office, 227
West Pratt street, Baltimore, until 9 A. M., and between 12
and 2 and after 5 F. M., unless professionally esgaged.
April 22. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Draper and Tailor, Fuyette st.

DEERT JOHNSTON, Jraper one theory, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has on hand a relect assertment of Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, which will make up to order in a superior manner, and on the most reasonable terms. Making and trimming done in the best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All best style for those who prefer finding their own cloth. All work done at this establishment warranted to give satisfactory.